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Ford Mustang II.
The right car
at the right time.







Shown here is the elegant Mustang II Ghia. For details and other models, please turn page.



Mustang II. A new class



Every once in a long while, the right new car comes along at the right time. The original Mustang was that kind of car, back in 1964.

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An impressive list of standard equipment.

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 Beautifully functional instrument panel with tachometer.



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- ☐ A lively but thrifty four-cylinder
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 Front disc brakes.
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- ☐ Jewel-like decor and finish everywhere —one example: extra-bright moldings around windows and wheel openings... The closer you look, the better it looks.



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- □ An exciting 2.8 liter V-6 engine. □ Power-assisted rack-and-pinion steering.



- □ A handsome digital clock (above).
- Competition suspension. ☐ A breezy little sun roof (below).
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TORINO'74



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A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

For a newsman in a foreign country, the biggest problem usually is finding a way to send his story home. Thus, the first thing a correspondent learns wherever he goes is the location of the nearest cable office. But for Buenos Aires Bureau Chief Charles Eisendrath. a TIME correspondent since 1968, this classic rule was impossible to follow last week. Less than 24 hours after arriving in Santiago, Chile. for a long-awaited interview with President Salvador Allende Gossens, Eisendrath found a government collapsing and Allende dead -literally across the street from his lodgings in the Carrera-Sheraton Hotel. More than 48 hours passed before he could get a message out, and when he did it was brief: "I can't go anywhere. They're still shooting outside."

Tanks, in fact, were advancing past his window-just across Constitution Square from the beleaguered Moneda, the Presidential Palace -and raking the hotel's façade with gunfire; Chilean army fighterbombers were streaking overhead. For a while, guests were ordered into the basement for safety; when Eisendrath returned to his room.

he found machine gun bullets lodged in his ceiling.

As one of the few foreign journalists in Santiago, Eisendrath had a unique story to tell but almost no way to tell it. Rio Bureau Chief Rudolph Rauch, having hurried from Brazil to Buenos Aires to be closer to events, tried to phone Eisendrath for two days with no luck. "My principal worry," Rauch said, "was that the extraordinarily tight control imposed on communications by the military junta might keep TIME's exclusive too exclusive." Adding to that worry were the controls imposed on telephone conversations: "Calls have been limited to three minutes, and are a particularly exquisite form of torture: the three minutes begin as soon as the connection is made. Invariably the person you are calling comes on just in time to shout 'Who's this?' before the operator interrupts to tell you. 'Your three minutes are up. You may say goodbye.' '

Eisendrath got his story out by combining his newsman's instinct with a piece of luck. While traveling, he had taken the phone number of someone living in Mendoza, Argentina (where at least 60 foreign journalists were waiting at week's end to cross the Andes into Chile). Eisendrath gave the number a try. The phone lines were open -and unlimited. Eight pages of dictation later, the Mendoza contact ran to a local cable office and sent the story to Rauch in Buenos Aires. Rauch forwarded it to New York City, where Associate Editor Spencer Davidson wrote the story along with Reporter-Researcher Genevieve Wilson. Chile's military censors later asked Eisendrath for a copy of his report-which he promptly submitted. But by Friday the tension-and the shooting-had vanished, and Eisendrath emerged from the Carrera to walk through the relieved city.

Having been in Chile in the month of August, Rauch provided extensive background material on the present crisis. In one of his files, Rauch reported: "The only thing amusing about Eisendrath's predicament is what some other newsmen made of it. One of them asked Perón's rival, Ricardo Balbin, whether he felt the U.S. was responsible for the coup. 'After all, a special correspondent for TIME went to Santiago just hours before Allende's downfall,' the journalist

Ralph P. Davdson

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The Cover: Photograph by Carl Roodman.

explained, 'and doesn't that prove it?'

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What the sun can do to the Fitzgeralds, it can't do to their house.



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The Security Company



Kissinger for State

Sir / While I too believe that Kissinger will most likely be confirmed for State, I wonder with what divine authority you write "confirmed, as he deserves to be" [Sept. 3]: Have you presented Mr. K.'s unassailab we assume that he "deserves" it as a conviction for some misdeed? Perhaps it is that

Santa Monica Calif

Sir / What has Mr. Kissinger achieved so far? A temporary truce in Viet Nam—by giving legality to over 200,000 rebel Viet Cong troops—that nobody of sound mind would have agreed to.

He has opened new roads to China and Russia and helped in signing the nuclear disly destroying the only American power left. And more of the same will come.

JOVAN D. SAVICH Chicago

Sir / As the proponent of a dynamic, flexible, goal-directed foreign policy. Henry Kissinger is the perfect man to shake up Foggy Bottom. He will surely bring a new style and attitude to the conduct of American foreign policy. Perhaps now we will see an increase in the ability of the U.S. to influence world affairs in proportion to our economic, military and industrial strength.

Sir / Mr. Kissinger lends a touch of class to a very unclassy Administration.

Roslyn Estates, N.Y.

Confession and Communion

Sir / I can't tell you how I enjoyed your ara half, purely because I no longer believe in it. The idea that the Vatican disapproves of waiting for the sacrament of penance till a child is nine or ten burns me up. I know the definition of sin; yet I have no sense of sin. I ask God for forgiveness at least once a week for all my sins, consciously or un-consciously committed. When I used to go to confession, most of the sins were half made up. so what good was confession to me anyway

RIMA N. SILENAS Eric, Pa.

Sir / Ecumenism is being dealt a further blow, and the warm humanity of the dead Pope John is being eroded by the ascetic Bishop of Rome who now requires toddlers to lisp in the confessional, "Forgive me, Fa-ther, for I have wet the bed." HAROLD L EATON

Margate City, N.J.

Sir / To receive Holy Communion in the Catholic Church worthily, one must believe that he participates in the actual sacrifice of the cross with Christ, in the eating of this same sacrifice, made present on the altar. He must believe that he cats the physical body and blood, soul and divinity of Jesus Christ

It would seem that, in all cases, one who can understand and assent to this would have the intellect to understand simple sin. It would not be unreasonable, there-

fore, that he should go to confession before Maybe Holy Communion is given to young persons too soon, but anyone who

can worthily receive Holy Communion can worthily receive the sacrament of penance. C. KENNETH MILES

Springhill, La.

Steadfastly Obsolescent

Sir / Re your Essay: many of us never abar doned those "obsolescent" ideas [Sept. 3]. We felt that the new ideas were based more on wishful thinking than on fact. We call

FRANK S. OUINN

Charlottesville, Va

Sir / Maybe it is time for some really new ideas, such as dissolution of the 50 states. making us the United State of America: col lection and isolation of all drug addicts for rehabilitation-as they would be if they suffered leprosy and were thus considered a threat to the population; no births for a year; consistent behavior by the executive who now endorses the Watergate hearings but is mendacious in his own office.

A Marine Defends Argos

Sir / I was at the Battle for Argos [Aug. 27] Though it is true, as David DeVoss reports that we Marine Corps reservists bitch and with the regulars on this operation. They not only battled the Yerminites (aggressors) but the hot blistery sun, snakes, scorpions Mr. DeVoss chose to write about a few insignificant, petty remarks. Why did he not write about the harsh conditions and how the men fared with them, the harmony of the reservists and the regulars working side by side, the effort and time that went into this operation? If and when we are called upon to do our country's job again, maybe he will remember Argos and the time that we took to prepare ourselves to save our country's life and heritage

We do find it difficult to find good men. but with articles like this what else can you expect?

H&S Co. 6th MT Bn

A Protest from Peoria

Sir / Please identify the Peoria that John Ehrlichman and others refer to by saying. "It'll play in Peoria" [Sept. 3]. If they mean that the citizens of Peoria, Ill., will settle for less than the whole truth about Watergate, then they are dead wrong.

Peoria III

Another Mary Tyler Moore

Sir / I can think of several reasons why Actress Valerie Harper might want to tone down her good looks with unwashed hair and baggy caftans for her part as Rhoda in The Mary Tyler Moore Show, but to appear as "a plausibly bachelor career girl" is not one of them [Sept. 3]

In fact, the most plausible representa tion of a single working woman (only a male

chauvinist would use the terms bachelor and girl to refer to a mature woman) is someone who is trim, well groomed and stylishly dressed-much like Mary Tyler

REBECCA E. GREER Woman's Day

The Big What?

Sir / It will be surprising if the guardians of Women's Liberation let you get away with calling Mss. King. Court and Goolagong the big triumvirate of distaff tennis Aug. 27]. Surely you meant to say the big

GEORGE D. VAILL

A Piano for Mozart, Please

Sir / As one pianist who has been strug gling, like the artists you describe [Sept. 3 is. London, Brussels and Zurich, I would like to find out when Steinway & Sons (by will stop making concert grands geared ex-clusively for the Tchaikovsky, Rachmaninoff, Liszt, Prokofiev type of works and start making again lovely, mellow-sounding instruments suited to playing Mozart, Bee-thoven, Schubert and Schumann.

ANDOR FOLDES

Sir / While I agreed, as you quoted me in your article "Concert Not-So-Grands," that it is hard to find the technicians and materials of days gone by for the building of fine pianos, or anything else for that matter. I went on unhesitatingly to remark that



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Baldwin was continuing to produce concert the most remarkable breakthrough in a century of piano manufacture. After all, only a piano as revolutionary as the SD-10 would

Concert and Artist Department

The Ethics of the Soap Box Derby

Sir / The uncle of the disqualified Soap Box Derby winner who admitted suggesting an illegal device [Sept. 10] seemed to be opillegal device [Sept. 10] seemed to be op-erating under a set of ethical principles known as the Watergate Rationale: 1) Win-ning is all that counts: 2) If we had not been caught there would have been nothing wrong: 3) The competition was probably of getting an even break: 4) But now that we have been caught, we realize that we made a mistake; 5) Please believe that our

previous victories were won honestly I hope that the Senate inquiry will help

J. GORDON LEGG South Pasadena, Calif.

Israel and Oil

Sir / The public boycotting of Chevron stations in response to the letter from the chairman of Standard Oil Co. of California urging temperance toward the Arabs [Aug. 20] the Palestinian problem. Perhaps some day the pro-Israel viewpoint will be weakened by a boycott of the public by the Chevron stations, owing to lack of Arab oil PETER VALIANTE

Nürnberg, West Germany

When Scaremongering Will Stop

Sir / May I add a dimension to the bearishness you attribute to me and other "scare-mongers" in your story "Selling Gloom"

[Aug. 20]?

Our troubles today stem from the inadequacy of the Nixon Administration in
the discharge of its responsibility for man-

Address Letters to TIME, Time & Life Building. Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020

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Speaking Up for New York City

Sir / Your report concerning crime in the Virgin Islands [Aug. 27] attempts to define it in these terms: "A homicide rate higher than that of New York City."

I think all New Yorkers are beginning to resent such references to our city. Certainly there is too much crime in New York City, but there is also a massive anti-crime effort. Surely Task has received the latest FBI reports showing that of the nation's 25 largest cities, 18 have overall rates of crime higher than New York's.

And while you are factually correct when you say that the Virgin Islands has "a homicide rate higher than that of New York City," it is gratuitious and unfair to cite New York for that tragic comparison. The fact is that among the nation's major cities. De-troil, Washington, St. Louis, New Orleans, Cleveland, Baltimore, Chicagon, Memphis, Cleveland, Baltimore, Chicagon, Memphis delphia all have 1973 homicide rates higher than New York's.

To be that far down the list is the result of many factors, including a great deal of hard work and sacrifice by New York's police department. Yes, it is small comfort to anyone, because we still have a long way to go. But that is precisely why the fight for public safety continues as the top priority of New York City and most city governments in this country.

JOHN V. LINDSAY Mayor New York City

A Suggestion for Bobby

Sir / Your article about Bobby Riggs. "How Bobby Runs and Talks. Talks," Says that he plays with many handicaps [Sept. 10]. I have another one to suggest to him, and that is not to talk for one whole day, before, during and after a match.

That is something he could never do.

STEPHANE BECKER
Mamaroneck, N.Y.

Sir / He may have the biggest ego since Napoleon and resort to anything in order to win his varied wagers. But he has got many men over 40 out of their easy chairs and onto a jogging track or tennis court. For this reason, and this reason alone. Bobby Riggs

is the man of the hour.

DOUGLAS R. HOLM
Tucson, Ariz.

Sir / Who does Bobby Riggs think he is? The Merchant of Tennis? JOHN PILGE Santa Cruz, Calif.

Sir / Your cover of Bobby Riggs makes a perfect bull's-eye for my dart board. MS. SHEILA SIMMONS

Sir / Bobby Riggs is a menace to tennis. His antics demean the game, as does his attitude toward women participants. I would like to see this clown prince beaten into the ground by a female opponent.

PETER HAHN Tarpon Springs, Fla.

Sir / On Sept. 20, may Dumbo fly over and drop a wet noodle on Bobby Riggs' head.

JULIE SCOTT

Sir / I met Bobby Riggs at the seniors' tournament in this city last winter, and found him chivalrous, courteous, and very charming. He was not a bad tennis player either. ELIZABETH ELIJOTT MONTGOMERY

TIME SEPTEMBER 24 1973



On October 28, 1972, Emerson Chipps stopped by the Candlelight Lounge and ordered a bourbon and soda.

Just as he has every Thursday

evening since 1953.

For 19 years the Candlelight Lounge served Emerson Chipps, Early Times.

On October 28,1972,

they did not.

Goodbye, Mr. Chipps.



Early Times. To know us is to love us.



In the back of every Saab sedan, you'll find a station wagon.



When you're not carrying people around in the back of a Saab sedan, the back seat folds down flat. Like the back seat of a station wagon. So you can carry things like skis, and bicycles, and rugs, and

you couldn't fit into the trunk of just about any other sedan in our class.

Of course, even when the rear seat is not folded down, our 23 cubic foot trunk will still give you plenty of room to carry other things. (It's bigger than the trunk in a Lincoln Continental Mark II.)

But our sedan not only gives you lots of storage space in back, it also gives you lots of breathing room up front. In our Saab 99, you'll find more head and leg room than you'll find in many standard cars.

You'll also find separate heating controls for rear seat passengers, fully adjustable reclining front seats, a ventilation system that constantly changes the air around you, and roll-cage construction for strength and

Our Saab sedan also has front-wheel drive and rack and pinion steering for excellent traction, control and handling. And it has our new Swedish-built, overhead cam, 2-liter engine for more performance than ever before

So, while every Saab sedan is part station wagon in back, it's also part sports car up front.

Saab. It's what a car should be.



THE NATION

AMERICAN NOTES

The Waterbury Tales

Watergate has spawned a veritable cottage-cheese industry of humor, parody, songs and stories, all looking for the bright aside on one of the nation's darker episodes. Perhaps the brightest and best of the topical genre appeared last week in the New Republic, written by Chicago's Judith Wax, 42, a humorist best known for her annual summaries in verse of the year's news in Playboy. Her model was Chaucer, who would surely have understood Watergate as well as any other bygone man, and her mode mock Middle English, including pseudoscholarly footnotes.

Whan that Junne with hys sunshyn soote And blossoms bloome on the cherry Then folk break in and bugge Waterbury.

A good WYF was ther, Mr. Mitchell's owne.

Wel koude she carp upon hir telephone. She lyk to tel the papers, quote-unquote "Dorst noon can mak myn housband a scapegoate."

The MITCHELL was a stout and placyd

type.
Ful byg he was, and suckyn on hys pype.
The Whyt Hous Horrors had not my

But all was mete to reelect Milord."

The CHAIRMAN oft wolde set hys brows to crymple hymself a Country Lawyer

Symple. A badde man or fals wolde hym mak

Men koud hym trust for used car or fryd chyckyn.



Had wed of royl blood from Illinove. So certeynly didst Howyrd pleas the crowd.
A star was born (lyk Lancelot of Loud).

A CLERK OF LAW was too, a John of He borrowed gold to wed the Maid

Maureene. Hys memory was ful; of dates koude answyr "I warned Milord," quod he, "of Creepyng

Cancyr The LYDDY has a mustache and byg chartyse For kydnappyngs and wyrtaps and tartyse.2

What tale koud tell? Is thys some kind of In gaol v-sits and keeps hys lippes shutte

ULASEWICZ ther also was, for sooth Koud wel hide gold in any olde phone

Koud gette Hernya (shold watch hys steppen). From so much hevy laundry bags v-schleppen.

The LORD he reigned in Ovl3 Ofys sphere, Ful oft strove he to mak thyngs parfait clere But wonder, though it get him legal scrapes. He, verraily, refus to clere The Tapyse.

A HALDEMAN ther came, a crew-cut Foks seyd he ran the Whyt Hous lik a Hun. But strang, whan he befor Committee satte.

The EHRLICHMAN explan the word (He look lyk he eat babys for desserte). He trow, to say the Nation from the Pynkes.

"Milord hath Rights Divine to burgl Shrynkes."5 Thus spak the PATRYK GRAY, a baldyng

guye. "Ful wel I loved to serv the FBYe But shame. I burnd the fyls and sore hav

And dizzy-grow from hangyn slow, slow in the wynd Thys was the merrye crew, on TV eache,

And who can say if cumen in impeache Nor yet whych man will ansyr to what No oon can know, at Thysse Poynt in Tyme.

¹A holy bird thought to have first been discovered by the White Knight of Sanders. Even the sim-plest peasants undertook frequent pilgrimages to its shrines, hoping to bring home enough bones for the whole family.

"Scholars disagree on exact translation. Some say it is "Oval" (i.e., a place where you can't be cornered). Others claim, "Offal" (bawdy) or "Awful," That is, except when he mak thyngs parfait Mn medieval times, a doctor thought to be of help in "gettyng thy hed togethyr."

@ The New Republic A GOOD WYF & THE EHRLICHMAN



THE VICE PRESIDENCY

Agnew's Case

The charges of political corruption against Vice President Spiro Agnew grew more serious last week. Although he has publicly dismissed them as "damned lies," he was notified that the Justice Department considers them of sufficient gravity for a federal grand jury in Baltimore to be allowed to hear the evidence against him. The jury probably will begin doing so this week.

While Justice Department officials refused to comment on the development, other sources close to the case confirmed that Attorney General Elliot Richardson had decided that the grand jury should look into the matter. They warned, however, that this does not necessarily mean that Richardson or the Justice Department's prosecutor in the case, U.S. Attorney George Beall, have decided to ask the grand jury to indict Agnew. TIME has learned that the Justice Department is, in fact, leaning toward a unique course: rather than seeking an indictment, it may ask the grand jury after hearing the case to issue a report (technically a "presentment") on its findings and to transmit it to the House of Representatives as the basis for possible impeachment proceedings against the Vice President. The jury in this event would be acting as a preliminary investigative body

Jurisdiction Fight. Such a course would be designed to avoid a protracted legal struggle over the constitutional question of whether a Vice President must be impeached before facing any criminal charges in the courts. But TIME has learned that such a clash may be imminent anyway. Agnew's lawyers intend to fight any such action as illegal, on the constitutional argument that the grand jury has no jurisdiction over the Vice President unless or until he is first



ATTORNEY GENERAL ELLIOT RICHARDSON IN JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OFFICE

Goes to the Grand Jury

impeached by the House of Representatives and removed from office after a trial in the Senate.

Soon after the grand jury begins hearing any evidence against Agnew, his attorneys will file a motion in federal district court seeking a restraining order to block any such testimony. It presumably will ask District Judge Walter E. Hoffman, who was appointed to oversee the Maryland grand jury's work, for the order. Even if the jury does not seek to indict Agnew, and its proceedings are designed to gather evidence for transmittal to the House, the Agnew lawyers will contend that this unprecedented action would be a breach of the Constitution's separation of power between the branches of Government

Thus the courts may soon be faced with having to decide another basic constitutional issue in which there are no clear precedents, as in the struggle for access to the President's Watergaterelated tapes. There have been no prior decisions on whether grand jury proceedings are proper against a sitting Vice President. Although there is no indication that President Nixon is in danger of indictment, one of his arguments against the Watergate grand jury's demand for the tapes was similar to the expected Agnew claim: that the grand jury has no authority to touch the President unless he is first impeached and removed from office. Legal scholars differ on whether the President and Vice President are in precisely the same position under the law on this point.

The Baltimore grand jury is not expected to ask the Vice President to testify before it. If asked, however, Agnew will refuse, since he is challenging the grand jury's authority over him. But the jury is expected to call various Agnew associates, as well as contractors, consultants and developers who won contracts from Baltimore County at a time when Agnew was County Executive and from the State of Maryland when Agnew was its Governor. Some have told federal prosecutors that they made or handled regular payoffs to Agnew in return for the profitable work. One reason for calling them before the grand jury is to see if they will stick to their stories under oath.

Apart from his constitutional defense, Agnew will eventually contend in the case that he never received any such money for his personal use. If these men did make any payments, he will argue, it was in the form of political campaign contributions that were handled by his fund raisers. If any favoritism was fund raisers, If any favoritism was contributed by his various subordinates in government, not by him.

Many Reports. Agnew last week refused comment on a flurry of reports that he has received free food and liouor, a reduction in the rent of his apartment, and even cash from friends. First, CBS-TV reported that the Agnews received a special "celebrity rate on the apartment they formerly occupied in Washington's Sheraton-Park Hotel. owned by a subsidiary of ITT. (It turned out that they paid between \$850 and \$900 a month on an apartment that normally rents for \$1,900.) Then the New York Times reported that the Agnews regularly got free food from Joseph H. Rash, vice president of the Food Fair supermarket chain. The Wall Street Journal reported that Agnew frequently received liquor and wine from J. Walter Jones, a wealthy Maryland political associate of Agnew who is also a target of the Maryland grand jury, and some \$15,000 in cash from Harry Dundore, a, retired tool manufacturer and longtime Agnew friend.

Officials for the Sheraton-Park defended the Vice President's rent discount as routine for national celebrities whose residence at the hotel would enhance its reputation and attract more business. (Others who got similar discounts, according to the hotel, included Hostess Perle Mesta, television's Lawrence Spivak, former Democratic National Chairman Larry O'Brien, former Treasury Secretary John Connally and former Chief Justice Earl Warren.) Rash said his gifts were "strictly on a personal, family, nonpolitical basis." Neither Dundore nor Jones would comment. Agnew's press secretary, J. Marsh Thomson, said he would not comment on anything in the realm of gifts exchanged between friends."

While clearly sety compared with the political-corruption charges, such gifts do raise serious ethical questions. President Eisenhower's top aide, Sherman Adams, resigned in 1958 after it became known he had accepted gifts iculating a viculia coat from Industrialis Bernard Goldfien Abe Fortas resigned in 1969 from the Supreme Courcept of 1969 from the Supreme Courcept 25,0000 from a foundation headed by Financier Louis Wolfson, for which he was an adviser.

TiMe has learned that federal investigators are examining the \$15,000 gift to the Vice President from his friend. Dundore, to be sure that it is not a deliberate ruse to explain personal funds in Agnew's bank accounts that he could not otherwise account for. They have no reason to believe such scheme, or that Agnew would, either, but they want to make sure.



JURORS WHO WILL HEAR AGNEW EVIDENCE Another clash over the Constitution.



SEPTEMBER SCENES: A GAIN FOR DUANE THOMAS OF THE WASHINGTON REDSKINS

THE MOOD

Autumn in the Shade of Watergate

After the anguished and uncertain spring and summer of Watergate, there was something deceptively reassuring in the return to the familiar rhythms of the familiar control of the familiar control of the familiar spring the fami

High Prices. With Sam Ervin's committee still in recess, local preoccupations could get a hearing. Los Angeles and Denver laid plans for new mass transit systems. California's legislature voted to restore the death penalty for eleven specific categories of offenses, ranging from killing a policeman to causing a fatality by willfully wrecking a train: the state thus hoped to meet the Supreme Court's objections to indiscriminate capital punishment. South Dakota and Missouri debated ways to make their state governments more efficient. Portland. Ore., talked of saving electricity by eliminating high school football games on Friday nights. Nude bathers in San Diego opposed city fathers' plans to turn a stretch of secluded beach into a public park. Bakersfield, Calif., worried that a proposed atomic power plant might somehow pollute its water supply. The people of Cherokee County in Alabama complained that pesticides sprayed on cotton fields had poisoned thousands of fish, birds, rabbits and squirrels, as well as three cows. Almost everywhere farmers reveled

in the record high prices for their harvests. In Ramsey County in the heart of North Dakota's wheat country, people told the tale of the farmer on the

verge of selling his durum wheat for \$7.20 per bu. Compared with \$1.35 last year) who slipped out to the toilet. By year who slipped out to the toilet. By jumped 60c. In Maline, claim diggers pocketed \$18 per bu. for claims that brought \$10 per bu. last year. Tuna harpooners sold their catches for \$52 per foot producer's gain was, of counse, the consumer's bane. In reaction to high food prices, Americans sought ways to stretch their food dollars. As one annexes, Southern Californiams took out server, Southern Californiams took out.

There were other diversions as well. Just in time for the start of the professional football season, the nation's premier telephone quarterback, Richard Nixon, signed legislation banning television blackouts of home games sold out 72 hours in advance of the kickoff. That will enable tens of thousands of local fans to watch their favorite teams play. though owners fear that it might depress ticket sales. Houston got ready for this week's show-biz spectacular in the Astrodome-the tennis match between Bobby Riggs and Billie Jean King. In Pittsburgh, 51,860 people, some after enduring a twelve-mile-long traffic jam, toured the first jumbo jet to land at the municipal airport

Trying to take advantage of the seasonal surge in spirit, Nixon intensified his campaign to rebuild his public image. He delivered to Congress a 15,000-word second State of the Union mesees, which called for action on more than 30 previously presented legislative free wentences to the need for reform of campaign practices, one of Watergate's clearest lessons. Moreover, the message asked only for a study, not specific froms. He discussed crime prevention



STUDENTS AT BOSTON UNIVERSITY

with law-enforcement officials, met with state Republican leaders at the White House, and succeeded in getting Congress to sustain his veto of the emergency medical services bill, which would have provided \$155 million for local white provided \$155 million for local white provided \$155 million for local white provided \$155 million for local planned show of presidential visibility designed to advertise his contention that the Watergate crisis was behind him and he was ready—if Congress was willing ermnent land to complete the people's business."

Even as the President campaigned for normaley, Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox and Presidential Counsel Charles Alan Wright resumed their courtroom debate over access to the presidential tape recordings and documents that Cox needs to do his job. Two federal grand juries continued their deliberations on the Watergate and related scandals.

Ugly Mess. The Senate Watergate committee postponed resumption of its public hearings until Sept. 24 and now intends to conclude them by the unexpectedly early date of Nov. 1. One reason for the delay was to give the staff more time to prepare for the final two subjects under study: campaign "dirty tricks" and improper use of funds in the 1972 presidential election. Another was the unavailability of former Presidential Special Counsel Charles Colson, the most important witness the committee had planned to hear in concluding its examination of the Watergate wiretapping. He may be indicted soon on federal charges involving the burglary of the office of Pentagon Papers Defendant Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist (see page 24). In Southern California's San Fernando Valley, Columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak interviewed 94 voters in two precincts that have supported Nixon for years and found that by better than three to one they wanted the Ervin hearings to continue



VICTORY FOR DETROIT'S COLEMAN YOUNG



CORN FROM NEBRASKA HARVEST

Certainly most professional Republicans want the investigations ended, and for practical reasons. At a meeting of the G.O.P. National Committee in Washington, party leaders argued that inflation would be the dominant issue in next fall's elections. But they agreed that Watergate has damaged morale so badly that even state Republican parties are having difficulty raising funds. signing up volunteers and finding candidates for local office. In a series of three articles published by the New York Times, Senator Barry Goldwater urged Nixon to exorcise Watergate by reaching a compromise with the Ervin committee on their dispute over his tape recordings "to clear the air and get this ugly mess behind him."

Despite the malaise or perhaps because of it, former Treasury Secretary John Connally kicked off a nationwide speaking tour—his first as a Republican —by appearing at a meeting of the California state Republican central committee in San Diego, which was heavily



STROLLER ON FIFTH AVENUE

dominated by supporters of Governor Ronald Reagan. Connally's reception was warm but watery; the convention's reaction seemed to be that he had yet to demonstrate to his party a loyalty that is as strong as his presidential ambitions.

Both Connally and Goldwater agreed that Watergate's repercussions were wider than the G.O.P. Wrote the Arizona Senator. The reverberations of scandal and corruption will shock and the control of scandal and corruption will shock may be considered to the control of scandal and corruption will shock may be considered to the control of scandal and corruption will show the Republicane Parry has dropped four points since the 1972 election, to creat has stayed at 43%. The only increase has been among those who consider themselves members of neither

party Growing Cynicism. Governors and mayors are having to contend with a growing suspicion of politicians and cynicism about government. In Atlanta, a supporter of Democratic Mayoral Candidate Maynard Jackson exclaimed: These days a politician is about three cuts below a used-car salesman." Says Ohio Governor John Gilligan: "I don't visit a town that the question isn't asked, Why do all you politicians turn out to be crooks?" "Gilligan cites that attitude to explain why less than 20% of Toledo's voters went to the polls in the recent municipal election, compared with the usual 40%

To help restore confidence, Michan Gowernow William Milliken has exhorted state employees to take extra pains in handling the public, "to deal in human terms—not bureaucratic terms." It was the properties of towns in his state, shaking hands and talking with popel. He explains: "People want their executives out where they can see them and talk to them." Other Governors hope that the Vastergate claribidities, which was the properties of the



CLAM DIGGER ON MAINE BEACH

being pushed by Missouri Governor Christopher ("Kit") Bond that would permit closer public scrutiny of lobbying and campaign financing.

A special effort to stress honesty and integrity is being made by some candidates, such as Democrat Brendan Byrne in his campaign against Republican Charles Sandman Jr. for Governor of New Jersey. But, for the most part, the issues are ones that have become all too familiar in recent years: taxes, crime and race. Last week voters in Detroit selected a white career law-enforcement officer. Police Commissioner John F. Nichols, 54, and a black state senator. Coleman Young, 55, as candidates for mayor. Nichols, who campaigns with a pistol tucked in his belt, stressed lawand-order and drew 98% of the white vote. Young, who at times carries a pistol of his own, called his opponent "Blackjack Nichols" and promised to end heavyhanded police tactics in minority neighborhoods. He drew 98% of the black vote. Since Detroit has slightly more white voters than black. Nichols was favored to win the election Nov. 6.

But for all the local preoccupations and private distractions in the quickening pace of autumn, the sum of concerns represented by Watergate and its abuses of public trust and presidential power still hung in the air. The astonishing bundle of national contradictions re mained: most Americans are weary of Watergate but they nonetheless want Ervin, Cox & Co. to finish their appointed tasks and probe it to its roots. Most Americans want to see Nixon finish out his term as President, but they still believe he is guilty of impeachable crimes. Most Americans, in spite of everything, still see Nixon as the best man now around to be their President, but they do not feel well governed. F. Scott Fitzgerald once observed rather wistfully that "the test of a first-rate intelligence is the ability to hold two opposed ideas in the mind at the same time and still retain the ability to function." The U.S. is, in a fashion, doing just that in myriad diverse and individual ways.

THE PRESIDENCY/HUGH SIDEY

Of Reconciliation and Detachment

For the past few days it has seemed like old times in the United States Government. There have been the usual fusillades of idiocy from right and left, but beneath that there have been the first faint stirrings of concerned men ready to sit down together and try to make things work.

There one morning in the family dining room were Speaker of the House Carl Albert and the 260 pounds of Boston's Thomas P. ("Tip") O'Neill Jr., Majority Leader, both Democrats once considered unworthy of presidential attention.

Tip O'Neill, back in his dim political beginnings, used to play a lot of poker with Congressman Nixon, and for a few minutes there was some of that youthful congeniality. They compared golf handicaps and chortled about the political effects of being seen together. Tip took Nixon on a fascinating tour of his Boston precincts, explaining that the dock workers knew a hell of a lot more about Nixon's trade legislation than the businessmen because the dock workers lived low.

The two Democrats who so rarely have been invited into such sacred premises were offered scrambled or ponched eggs, sausage or beacon or both, English muffins or teast. The elegant White House waiters passed those 80° Elamenco No. 1 ci-agrs. All of that didn't prevent Albert and O'Neill from giving blunt assessments share the proposals, but they went back to Combine the proposals of the proposa

The next evening about a hundred Congressmen came to the state dining room for no other reason than to try to buck up the President and try to heal the breach between the Hill and the White House. There were the splash of good boarnower is earlied to be the splash of good boarnower is considered to the splash of the president seemed almost stunned that there was so much affability left in his the President seemed almost stunned that there was so much affability left in his form politics, we will never have according to good government.

Despite all the pressures on politicians now, there was still a kind of unity, Nixon said. It had always been that way, even in the Civil War. And that reminded him of Abraham Lincoln's problems with favor seekers. "Lincoln was always saying yes when he meant no, and he had to applogize to his Cabinet," Nixon told the group. "Lincoln said that if he had been a woman he would have been in trouble. Then Lincoln pused and said, My ugiliness would have saved been in the control of the control

These flurries of reconciliation have occurred before, and then they have come to nothing under onslaughts of arrogance and indifference by the White House wrecking crew. The difference now is that good and reasonable men like Laird and Harlow and Haig are nurturing this rehabilitation. So there is reason to hope.

Of course, manners maketh men, not policies, and it will take more than affability and good intentions to repair the moral ravages of Waterpate. The President still maintains a curious attitude of detachment from the White House and the office of the Presidency. He continues to view the Waterpate scandal from the wings, implying that it was something done by people he hardly knew and for whigh the presidency. He continues to view the Waterpate scandal from the wings, implying that it was something done by people he hardly knew and for the clear impression that he fells or operate in the clear impression that he fells or operate in a fine truttley repressible for not producing an adequate legislative program. It is as if he perceives his duty to be to list his wants, then fly off and wait for somebody else to get the job done.

One Nixon view of the national moral crisis is that it is the work of the press that insists on pointing out the problems. The actions of the White House somehow are not considered as consequential as the reports on them.

The history of the Presidency shows not much got done when Presidents spent their time looking for others to blame for the nation's woes. The men remembered are the ones who shouldered the responsibility, went to work and solved the problems, no matter who created them.

NIXON AT BREAKFAST WITH CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS





FORMER PRESIDENTIAL AIDE CHARLES COLSON

WATERGATE

The Tough Guy

Of all the assorted characters in the sordid Watergate cast, Charles Colson was widely viewed in Washington as the wiliest, the slickest operator and thus the least likely to be charged with a crime. So quick to deny any personal wrongdoing, so voluble in defending the innocence of the President, Colson often seemed to be protesting too much. Federal prosecutors apparently thought so too. TIME has learned that the former White House special counsel not only may be among the first former officials to be indicted by Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox's grand jury but that he is under investigation as the possible source of the White House pressure that kept the Watergate wiretapping plan alive until it was finally approved.

Fully Aware. When the indictment comes, possibly this week, it most likely will charge Colson with involvement in the burglary of the office of Dr. Lewis Fielding, the psychiatrist who had treated Daniel Elibserg. But the federal prosecutors are determined to seek confirmation of their suspicions that Colson burgles of the White House that the confirmation of their suspicions that Colson was close to Hunt's partner G. Gordon Liddy) was a power behind the Liddy-Hunt wiretapping.

Colson has admitted to investigators that he met with Hunt and Liddy in early 1972 to discuss a political-intelligence-gathering plan after the then Attorney General John Mitchell had twice rejected it. He has also admitted telephoning Jeb Stuart Magnuder, then dephoning Jeb Stuart Magnuder, then dephoning Jeb Stuart Magnuder, then dephonite to the plan be approved. But he claims that he did not know that the scheme involved illegal

wiretapping of Democratic National Headquarters. The prosecutors are pursuing the possibility that Colson was fully aware of the nature of the project.

The evidence implicating Colson in the Fielding office burglary is more complete. Investigators have acquired the transcript of a telephone call between Hunt and Colson on July 1, 1971 (which Colson had secretly recorded), in which they discussed the need to "nail" Ellsberg. Hunt was hired by the White House as a consultant one week later. Hunt then wrote a memo to Colson detailing ways to injure Ellsberg's public reputation. It suggested gaining access to the psychiatrist's Ellsberg file. Colson reportedly relayed the memo to Egil Krogh and David Young, the White House plumbers assigned to plug news leaks, and urged its implementation. Finally, Colson has admitted raising the private funds (he says \$2,000; other sources say \$5,000) to finance the Hunt-Liddy trip to Fielding's office, although Colson insists that he did not know the money was to be used for that purpose.

Colson will be in familiar company when the Cox indictments are returned. since Krogh and the plumbers' supervisor. John Ehrlichman, are expected to be charged in connection with the Fielding raid. Young has been granted partial immunity. Krogh, Ehrlichman and Young were indicted on burglary charges by a local grand jury in Los Angeles. But Cox is expected to level a more serious charge, probably conspiracy to violate the civil rights of Ellsberg, and the California authorities will presumably allow the federal prosecution to take precedence

More Disliked. Colson's troubles are not likely to sadden his former White House colleagues. He was probably more disliked, as well as feared, than any other White House aide. Even that awesome guardian of the Oval Office, H.R. Haldeman, was one of Colson's harshest critics. He once complained to a subordinate that "Colson is always doing things behind my back." Explains another former aide: "Haldeman had no control over Colson. He detested him, but he couldn't do anything. John Mitchell hated Colson too. With those two against you, you have to have something powerful going for you to survive that long in the White House.

What Colson had going for him was the ear and the admiration of the President. Colson had avidly cultivated that contact. Shortly after arriving at the White House, he had met Nixon a dozen times but complained, "The President doesn't even know who I am." Once a corporation lawyer and lobbyist, as well as an assistant to former Massachusetts Senator Leverett Saltonstall. Colson had been hired by Presidential Counsellor Bryce Harlow as a political tactician. He proceeded to exploit his friendships with many labor leaders. Colson gained Nixon's appreciation with his advice on how the President could gain labor support for his re-election-advice that seems to have been successful

Colson's exact duties were always a mystery to most of the staff, but they were almost solely political, "He worked for the President's re-election full time for four years," says one staff member. Colson secretively turned papers face down and closed his desk drawers when colleagues entered his office, which some of them sarcastically termed "the Office of False Impressions."

Nixon liked the fertility of Colson's mind. Dick Howard, Colson's former assistant, used to boast: "The President calls Chuck five or six times a day. Colson is the President's window on the world." A subtle campaign by Haldeman, supported by Mitchell ("I wonder if the President really knows what Colson is like," Mitchell once mused at a small meeting), eventually closed that window by reducing Colson's influence. ber instead); hiring young men to pose as homosexuals supporting McGovern at the Democratic National Convention: engineering telephone and mail campaigns supporting Nixon's Viet Nam policies, even when unsolicited opinion was generally favorable. Explained one Colson acquaintance: "Chuck could never take a chance with the truth. He doesn't trust the truth

Other, more serious acts of which

Colson has been accused include ordering Hunt to fabricate a State Department cable that would make it appear that the Kennedy Administration was involved in the assassination of South Viet Nam's President Diem in 1963; urging that Washington's Brookings Institution be fire-bombed as a diversionary tactic to cover a raid to seize some politically damaging documents; leaking information to LIFE for a story in 1970 that helped defeat Maryland's Demo-



COLSON & WIFE PATTY, ON POOL DECK OF THEIR SUBURBAN WASHINGTON HOME

The combination of Haldeman's opposition and lucrative private law practice offers led Colson to resign last March.

If Colson actually performed half the various acts of which he has been accused, he was easily the least principled of all Nixon's associates. The long list of deceptive practices attributed to him -virtually all of which he denies-includes drafting scurrilous newspaper ads assailing "radic-libs" during the 1970 congressional campaigns; urging the use of \$8,000 in Nixon campaign funds to buy copies of a pro-Nixon book and thus balloon it into a second printing; compiling a list of Nixon's political "enemies"; requesting an IRS audit of the tax returns of a Teamster official who opposed the President; dispatching someone to pose as a Gay Liberationist and donate money to Nixon's New Hampshire primary opponent, Paul McCloskey, then turn the donation receipt over to the Manchester Union Leader (an emissary was indeed sent but decided to pose as a Young Socialist Alliance memcratic Senator Joseph Tydings; proposing that demonstrators posing as antiwar activists disrupt the funeral services for J. Edgar Hoover in May 1972, which would have outraged Hoover's many supporters and hurt McGovern.

Now a Washington attorney with a \$100,000 annual retainer from the Teamsters Union, the once accessible and ubiquitous Colson is no longer talking about his Watergate problems with newsmen. Born in Boston and educated at Brown and George Washington universities, Colson lives comfortably with his second wife, Patty, in their large Tudor house on two acres of wooded land in McLean, Va. One thing she enjoys about her husband, Patty has said, is that he is "so commanding-he says hop and you hop." The key to Colson's personality, a former friend declares, is that the onetime Marine captain ("It was a great life; I loved it") is tough. Adds this intimate: "There were a lot of tough people at the White House. The two toughest were Nixon and Colson.

Compromise Offer

As a rule, American courts shy away from handing down a far-reaching decision on a constitutional question if they can find another solution. Better to search for a compromise than to spell out a judgment that could cause unforeseen problems later on

Last week such a compromise on the grave issue of the President's Watergate tapes and documents was suggested by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. White House lawyers were arguing that the President-because he was President-had the unlimited right to decide whether or not the tapes and papers should be given to a grand jury as requested. Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox was claiming that the President's powers were limited by the fact that the tapes were needed for criminal investigations, and no citizen could refuse such a request

With the perquisites of the presidency and grave questions of separation of powers at stake, the seven sitting justices took the step, unusual in a criminal proceeding, of recommending an out-of-court settlement. They proposed that the President or his delegate should go over the tapes with Cox and White House Attorney Charles Alan Wright and decide what material should go to the grand jury. That way no one's principles would be surrendered. However, if no agreement was possible, the court said, it would make a ruling on the case, one that would certainly be appealed to the Supreme Court

Cox at once said that he would be delighted to talk the court's proposal over with the President and his men to see if it could be made to work. At week's end, the President and his lawyers were still considering the proposition.

The Forgotten Cubans

All veterans of the fight against Fidel Castro, the four refugees from Cuba saw themselves as good soldiers on the Watergate front. "I was not there to think," as Bernard Barker put it. "I was there to follow orders." Caught in the Democratic National Committee's Watergate offices on that fateful night of June 17, 1972, they all stoically pleaded guilty and trooped off to jail. As the scandal has expanded, they have become its forgotten men: Bernard ("Macho") Barker, 56; Virgilio ("Villo") Gonzalez, 47; Eugenio ("Musculito") Martinez, 51; and Frank Sturgis, 49.*

Today, six months into their provisional 40-year sentences, they are filled with indignation, convinced that they, too, were victims of the complex scandal. Exclaims Barker's daughter, Maria-Elena Moffett: "They feel like they have been used, thrown out, ignored, stepped on and left without any hope of justice.

*Barker and Sturgis do not have Cuban surnames because, although Barker's mother was Cuban, his father was American and Sturgis adopted his step-

They do not want to be lumped together with men like Haldeman and Ehrlichman-those who knew exactly what they were doing. They are little people who thought they were helping fight Communism." As Barker explained to the Ervin committee, he was told that the Democrats had received contributions from the Castro regime and he participated in the break-in to find proof.

This week the four men were scheduled to testify in Washington before a federal grand jury, as well as to have their sentences reviewed by Federal Judge John J. Sirica. In meting out their provisional terms last March, Sirica said that if they told investigators all they knew about the break-in, he would weigh that" in deciding whether to reduce their sentences. They say that they have cooperated. Yet as the Watergate investigation has grown, so has their help from every direction. Besides continuing to confer with their original attorney, Daniel Schultz of Washington, D.C., they have also been in touch with two others: Thomas Clifford, the U.S. public defender in Connecticut, and Ellis Rubin, a flamboyant Miami lawyer known for his fervent espousal of Cuban-refugee causes as well as his many losing races for local public office. In addition, they managed to rouse

the interest of a potentially powerful ally: Connecticut Senator Lowell Weicker of the Ervin committee. Barker's daughter had singled him out "because he was the Senator in all the hearings I liked best." She appealed to him, and during the congressional recess Weicker went to Danbury twice to meet with the prisoners. He said that he was "upset to see the men who are least able to afford it sitting in jail while all the others wan-





.. STURGIS & GONZALEZ IN WASHINGTON

CONSPIRATORS MARTINEZ, BARKER . . .

"provisional" stay at the medium-security federal prison at Danbury, Conn. If Sirica believes that the four have still more to tell he theoretically could delay a final review of their sentences until af ter all those who may be indicted for the break-in and cover-up are tried-and that could take months, if not years. That possibility weighs heavily on the prisoners' minds. In a rare inter-

view, Barker told TIME Correspondent Sandra Burton: "I've been in jail for nine months and I still don't know what my sentence is. Today I am 56 years old, my real estate business has dissolved, and I am in prison where the population is calling me one of 'Nixon's boys.' If I had to choose between going through this Watergate impris-onment or World War II [where he spent 16 months in a German prison campl again, I would definitely select

the latter. This is mentally very cruel.' In desperation, the four conspirators and their families have been seeking

A sense of having been used, thrown out, ignored and stepped on. der around the country." Though the

Senator added that he could make no promises, he has turned over minutes of his conferences to the committee staff. Last week Schultz filed a petition for a retrial of the men, which if accepted by Sirica would cancel his planned review of their sentences. Schultz argued that the men originally pleaded guilty in the belief that they were protecting "national security interests" by doing so. Now they believe they were deceived and made victims of a "cruel fraud." Barker once denied that anyone had pressured the four conspirators into pleading guilty last spring but now says it is a matter of "interpretation" and for

the judge to decide. It is known, how-

ever, that Schultz is preparing a suit

against E. Howard Hunt and former

Presidential Special Counsel Charles W.

Colson. It will accuse them of mislead-

ing the four prisoners into believing that

their work had been approved by a fed-

eral intelligence agency.

26

Our new menthol is a lemon.



Because we added a dash of lemon freshness to new menthol TWIST, it tastes fresher than ordinary cigarettes and gives you a smoother cool. Try TWIST, the one and only lemon menthol.

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THE RICH

Post Hostess with the Mostest

Marjorie Merrisveather Post lived as queens none were wont to do and now seldom can afford. As heiress to a breakfast-cereal fortune and founder of the General Foods empire. Mrs. Post regned for most American high society and regal mistress of a life-style evocative of the lost opulence of Victorian empires. Last week, at her Goorgiancate in Washington, D.C. Marjorie Post died quietly of a heart attack at age 86, of American highory came to an end.

The Post family fortunes (last estimated as high as \$250 million) began with Charles William Post, a farm-machinery salesman and inventor whose Welsh ancestors had come to America in 1633. In the 1890s, Post moved with his wife and only child to Battle Creek,

Mich., in hopes of improving his health. When the change failed to help, Post came up with a cure of his own. After concocting a combination of wheat, molasses and bran as a healthful coffee substitute, Post patented his recipe, dubbed the mixture Postum, and launched one of the first advertising campaigns for a prepared food. One ad exhorted: "Is your yellow streak the coffee habit? Does it reduce your working force, kill your energy, push you into the big crowd of mongrels, deaden what thoroughbred blood you may have, and neutralize all your efforts to make money and fame?" At age eight, Daughter Marjorie was

gluing Fostum boxtops in the family's Battle Creek barn. By age ten she was accompanying her father to board meetings and factory tours. With C.W.'s death in 1914, Marjorie Post inherried Postum Cereal Co., which by then included Post Toasties and Grape Nutscenals. At the urging of her second husband, Manhattan Stockbroker Edward F. Hutton, the Postum Cree Legan adding a cupboard full of new products. The Postum Co. began adding a cupboard full of new products.

As the rest of the country slid into the Depression. Mariorie prospered as the Post hostess with the mostest. Her estates became the playground for the surviving American moneyed, from the Phippses and Vanderbilts to the Kennedys and Dodges. Winters were spent at Mar-A-Lago, a 115-room, \$7,000,000 residence in Palm Beach, Fla. Decorated with Italian stone, tiles made in 15th century Spain, and tapestries from the palace of the Venetian Doge, the crescent-shaped, turreted mansion and its estate boasted a nine-hole golf course. 10,000 potted plants, and well placed sand that enabled the family pooch to

shown at night, and once the entire Ringling Bros, Barmum & Balley Cirulth. Less was brought in for an afternoon. Pest In the summers, the Post a mountaintop hideway in upstate New York. Subber a visitor could rough it while livbed ing in a guesthouse staffed by a butler and maid. A crew of woodsmen guides to be a subtion of the properties of the country of the country

In the fall and spring the entourage moved to Hillwood, the Georgian mansion on Mrs. Post's 24-acre estate in Washington, D. C. With ambassadors and head of state as her guests, the style was more elaborate. Liveride servants served formal dinners on vermeil plates originally cast for Emperor Franz Josef of Austria. Guests could view the most actensive collection of Carrist icons and jewelry outside the Soviet Union, the result of a birth hubband. Ambassador Joseph E. Davies. At Hillwood, Mrs. Post's est schauzer sleet in a bed once used or schauzer sleet in a bed once used

visit the trees without getting his paws

dirty. House guests received a list of activities each morning, new movies were

by Belgian royalty No Diamond Dusting. Yet if Mrs. Post's life-style was extravagant, so too was her philanthropy. During World War I she built a 2,000-bed field hospital. During the Depression she put her iewels into a vault, canceled their insurance, and used the money saved for a New York kitchen that fed 1,000 people daily. Her endowments to C.W. Post College of Long Island University and her own alma mater, Mount Vernon Junior College, have long been the envy of less wealthy institutions. She gave well over \$1,000,000 to the Washington National Symphony Orchestra.

Though bothered by increasing deafness, Mrs. Post never succumbed to the role of diamond-dusting dowager. She remained an active member of the General Foods board until her 71st year, when company policy forced her into retirement. She maintained her regal, and the state of the

"My father once said that if I were cast ashore on a desert island I'd organize the grains of sand," Mrs. Post told friends. With that same gift for organization, she prepared carefully for the future of her estates. Hillwood and its treasures have been willed to the Smithsonian Institution. Topridge will be used by seminars of C.W. Post College, while the Palm Beach property has been donated to the Federal Government for use by foreign dignitaries. None of the storied retreats will belong in the future to any single individual, which perhaps is just as well: it is hard to conceive of anyone else able to grace the palaces with the panache to which they have



WITH HER PET SCHNAUZER AT HILLWOOD (1964













Do the Zenith people really build a better color TV?



TV service technicians say yes. Again.

Here are the questions and answers from a nationwide survey.

QUESTION: "In general, of the brands you are familiar with, which one would you say requires the fewest repairs?"

ANSWERS:	Zenith 35
	Brand A 14
	Brand B
	Brand C
	Brand D 3
	Brand C
	Brand F
	Brand G
	Brand H
	Brand I
	Other Brands
	About Equal 13
	Don't Know 1

QUESTION: "If you were buying a new color TV set for yourself today, which brand would you buy?"

ANSWERS, Zenith

35%

and would	you buy?"	
SWERS:	Zenith	35
	Brand A	23
	Brand B	12
	Brand D	
	Brand C	
	Brand E	4
	Brand F	3
	Brand G	3
	Brand H	2
	Brand I	2
	Other Brands	6
	Don't Know	

NOTE: Answers total more than 100% because some service technicians named more than one brand.

The quality goes in before the name goes on:

How the survey was made.

For the second consecutive year, one of the best known research firms in America conducted a study of independent ITV service technicians attitudes toward brands of color number one brand named in answer to each question, as shown in the charts. Telephone interviews were conducted with TV service technicians themselves in April, 1972, and again in April, 1973, in more than one brands in the chart of the study included only shops which serviced more than one brand of TV.

We want to hear from you. We're proud of our record of building

dependable, quality products. But if it should ever happen that a Zenith product doesn't live up to your expectations or if you would like additional details of the service technicians' survey—we want to hear from you. Write to the Vice President, Consumer Affairs, Zenith Radio Corporation,

1900 N. Austin Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60639. We'll give your request our personal attention. "The things which hurt, instruct."

Nothing is more comfortable than complacent acceptance of what is. Nothing is more upsetting than reaching out for what might be.

Hence, the pains that accompany the growth of the individual mind and conscience. And, by extension, the mind and conscience of society.

Today, broadcasting plays a significant role in cultivating this growth.

Rather than paint a flattering portrait, broadcasting strives to hold up a mirror that shows society as it truly is, warts and all.

It dwells not only upon achievements but also upon problems which may be conveniently "swept under the rug."

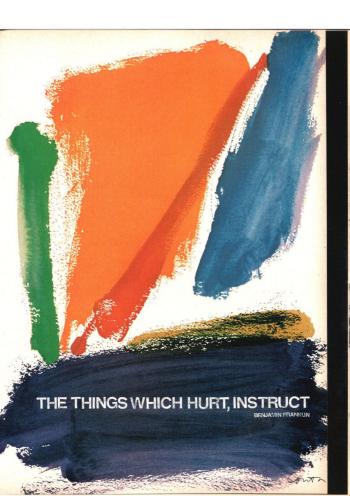
Along with familiar ideas and opinions, it exposes new ones that may challenge and disconcert.

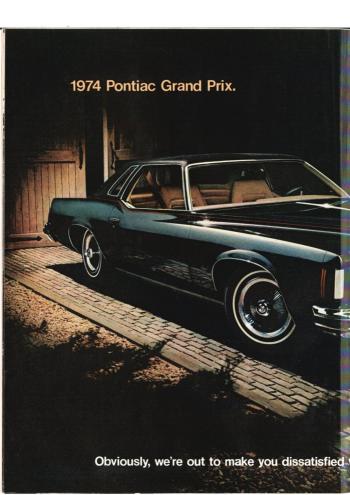
And in so doing, it goads its audience to that most uncomfortable of human occupations, the thoughtful reflection that precedes change.

Two hundred years ago, Benjamin Franklin realized how essential this process was to a free society.

We as broadcasters are proud to continue this tradition.









In ten years, we'll need enough electricity to run two Americas.



General Electric is doing something about it.

With a design to make five GE nuclear plants do the work of six. With gas turbine power plants to help meet today's shortage. With a new kind of fossil fuel plant that turns exhaust heat into electricity.

Every day, electricity is being called on to do jobs never dreamed of years ago. Cleaning up our air and water. Reducing crime and accidents. Fighting

If electricity is going to keep doing all these jobs, America needs more power plants. Now. But because of today's concern for our energy resources and the environment. efforts to build new plants are often blocked.

GE is trying to help solve this dilemma. With new thinking. New technology

One example is GE's new nuclear plant. The BWR/6. It's designed to produce more GE nuclear plant vet. Five will produce as much as six of our earlier plants. And like a nuclear plants, the BWR/6 adds no smoke or harmful oxides to

But nuclear power is just one answer. GE is working in

other ways to meet our energy needs:

With powerful gas turbines that can be set up almost anywhere in a matter of months. They can be turned on in minutes to meet peak demands. And a single gas turbine can make enough electricity for 25,000 people.

With more efficient fossil fuel plants, GE has a combination steam and gas turbine plant-called STAG for short. In a STAG plant, up to 70% of the heat from the gas turbine exhaust is used to make more

There's a tremendous need GE and the utility companies are coming up with new technology to help meet this need.

Today, tomorrow and ten years from now.

Progress for People.

GENERAL & ELECTRIC

CHILE/COVER STORY

The Bloody End of a Marxist Dream

For two terrible days last week, the capital of Chile turned into a bloody battleground. Planes roared in almost at coroflop level, firing rockets and sowing bombs. Tanks rumbled through the streets, tearing holes in walls with shells from their cannon. Infantrymen popped up in doorways, and the sound of their fire reverberated through the city. The principal target, the Presidential Palace, disappeared behind a veil of smoke and Salvador Allende Gossens. 65, died in his office as a military junta took over his country.

After his inauguration three years ago, Allende had stood on the small balcony outside his office in the palace to tolaunch a great experiment. While thousands of his supporters cheered in the
plaza below, he announced a unique undertaking: he intended to lead Chilei
along a democratic road to socialism.
Last week the balcony still stood, although the palace was a smoldering ruin.
So was Allende's Marxist vision for his
country.

Week after week, as a succession of bitter strikes plunged Chile toward economic chaos, rumors had circulated in Santiago that the country was on the verge of a military coup. Even so, many Chileans dismised the stories. True, Chile had large and well-trained armed forces. But unlike the colonels of neighboring Peru and the generals of Brazil, consider the colonels of the properties of the colonels of the properties of the colonels of the

Instant Martyr. Chileans who thought that their country was somehow immune from military takeovers were wrong. Moreover, the coup that ended Allende's experiment in socialism proved to be extraordinarily violent even by Latin American standards. In the flurry of fighting that accompanied the golpe (coup) and in the two days of chaos that followed, several thousand people were killed or injured. The military claimed that Allende had killed himself rather than surrender. Allende's supporters insisted that he had been murdered. In a sense, the manner of his death was irrelevant. Almost overnight. he became an instant martyr for leftists the world over-and a legendary specter that may well haunt Latin America

Allende's downfall had implications that reached far beyond the borders of Chile. His had been the first democratically elected Marxist government in Latin America. Moderate Latins will certainly want no more such experiments because of Chile's experience; leftists, on the other hand, will ruefully leftists, on the other hand, will ruefully



PRESIDENTIAL PALACE BURNING AFTER ATTACKS BY CHILEAN AIR FORCE JETS

conclude that revolution is a surer route to power than the ballot box. The U.S. was embarrassed by the coup-though Washington insisted that it had taken no part. Anti-imperialists everywhere immediately assumed that Washington was behind his downfall. At week's end the U.S. had made no move to recognize the new government, but most observers expected an improvement in relations. The change of Chilean governments might also affect U.S. corporations; their sizable holdings had been taken over by Allende, but they now might at least be reimbursed for what they had lost by a more sympathetic government.

The coup was carefully planned and meticulously executed, reported TIME Correspondent Charles Eisendrath, who watched the action from a window overlooking the palace. Early last Tuesday morning, armored cars rolled across Santiago's broad Plaza de la Constitución to block the portals of La Moneda. the somber 18th century-style Presidential Palace. As army sharpshooters took up positions, at least 100 armed carabineros-Chile's paramilitary police -jumped out of buses and double-timed across the square. Their mission, according to the secret order of the day, was "to restore institutional normality" in South America's most democratic na-



VICTIM OF SANTIAGO STREET FIGHTIN Democracy died as well.

THE WORLD

urged workers—the most loyal and enthusiastic supporters of his socialist program—to seize their factories as a sign of defiance. As Hawker Hunters of the Chilean air force swooped low over the palace, Allende made a final appearance on his second-floor balcony and waved to a small band of curious citizens whom the army had not yet shooed away.

Allende immediately recognized that he faced the worst crisis of his stormy three-year presidency. An hour before the military's ultimatum, he telephoned his wife Hortensia at their villa. station operated by his Socialist Party, went silent after making a final appeal to enlisted men to disobey the orders of their officers. Another station operated by Allende's Communist partners' in the Chilean Drindad Popular (Popular Unity) coalition went deed. Scon the only station left on the air in Santiago was one that identified itself as 'the military government rollo.' Its first order-target performent rollo.' The state of the coalition of the property of the coalition of the coalition

A Mexican journalist in Santiago,



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: ALLENDE WAVING AT THIRD ANNIVERSARY ELECTION CELEBRATION; ALLENDE'S BODY LEAVING LA MONEDA PALACE; MEETING OF MILITARY JUNTA*

tion and "stop a disastrous dictatorship from installing itself."

Allende had apparently heard ru-

Allende fluid participal fluid fluid

"I'm calling from La Moneda," he told her. "The situation has become very grave. The navy has revolted and I am going to stay here." Allende was right. Even before the junta's troops surrounded the palace, the navy had announced that it had taken over and sealed off the port city of Valparaiso. 'S miles away, Marines from Valparaiso were advancing on the capital to join the soldiers, airmen and carabinerso commanded by leaders of the coup.

Allende soon found himself isolated from all potential supporters. A radio

*From left: Admiral Merino, Generals Pinochet Leigh and Mendoza. In the background: O'Higeins portrait. Manuel Mejido, managed to interview Is of the people who claim to have last seen Allende alive. According to his account, the President assembled close friends in the palace and told them: "I will not abandon La Moneda. They will only take me out of here dead." They group included ten members of the security force and 30 youths of a private guard known as él Orapo de Amigos Personales (the Group of Personal Friends). General Pinchet's call was followed

by one from the navy commander, Admiral José Toribio Merino Castro, who repeated the ultimatum. "I will not surrender," Allende declared. "That is a course for cowards like yourself."

As an attack on the palace became imminent, Allende gathered his remnant of supporters in one room of the palace. "Gentlemen," he said, "I am staying." He asked everyone to leave, on one did. Allende then ordered the women to go to the office of the palace party-down and told the men to take many-down and told the men to take the palace party of the palace party and the palace giving Allende Dismituste surrender. One more the

*One building attacked by troops in the first flurry of fighting was Communist Party headquarters in Santiago, shown on TIME's cover with an Allende banner across its facade.

President refused. When the attack halted, the women in the palace-including one of Allende's daughters, Beatriz, 31-left for safety.

At noon, a pair of Hawker Hunters attacked the palace with bombs, rockets and tear gas. An hour and a half later, infantrymen entered La Moneda by a side door; their officers gave Allende ten minutes to surrender "All of you go down without weapons and with hands up," the President told the handful of aides who had staved with him. "Go and surrender to the army, I will be the last to leave." Then, according to Mejido, Allende shot himself

Mrs. Allende had listened to her husband's final radio broadcast. "At noon. Salvador did not answer the telephone at La Moneda," she said. "When I managed to get through to La Moneda, it was security agents or carabineros who answered." Meanwhile the air force was also attacking the house at Barrio Alto. "Between attacks-the planes returned to their base to reload-there was ferocious shooting. The residence was all smoke. The last telephone call I made to La Moneda, I had to use the telephone lying on the floor.

Allende told that her husband was in a military hospital, wounded. When she went to see him, she learned that he was actually dead. She told newsmen that he had probably killed himself with a submachine gun presented to him by Cuba's Fidel Castro. But rumors spread that Allende had been shot 13 times

Not until the next day was Mrs.

the widow later saw his coffin but

never his body-and that he and four aides had been killed in cold blood. The rumors fed the rapidly growing legend of Allende the Marxist martyr.

The same day the body of Allende was trucked to a military airport near Santiago and put aboard a plane bound for the city of Viña del Mar, where the President's family maintained a crypt. Mrs. Allende was allowed to accompany the corpse, as were his sister Laura, two nephews and an aide.

At Santa Inés cemetery, Mrs. Allende, torn between sorrow and fury, picked some flowers and laid them on the coffin. "Salvador Allende cannot be buried in such an anonymous way," she said in a hard voice to the gravediggers. "I want you to know at least the name of

the person you are burying. Meanwhile, the junta moved rapidly to consolidate its rule. In a hasty ceremony at the Bernardo O'Higgins Military School-named in honor of Chile's founding father-a military government that included two right-wing civilians for political window dressing was sworn in. Ominously, the new leaders took an oath of allegiance not to Chile's constitution but to the junta. General Pinochet headed the Cabinet as President of the junta. Its other members: Admiral Merino; General Gustavo Leigh Guzman, air force commander in chief: and General César Mendoza Duran, director general of the carabineros. The most important portfolio in the new Cabinet-Interior-went to Army Gen-

eral Oscar Bonilla. The military shut down all of Chile's



SOLDIERS ABOARD TANKS IN SANTIAGO Prison ship, summary executions,

airports and closed the borders to Argentina, Bolivia and Peru. A state of siege was imposed throughout the country, and Santiago was subject to a roundthe-clock curfew. Violators were warned that they would be shot on sight. While the army struggled to rid Santiago of leftist snipers, householders kept their heads down because itchy soldiers fired whenever a window went up too fast. There were rumors that pro-Allende army units were in command of the southern part of the country. By week's end, the military officially declared that life in the capital was returning to normal. But a stringent curfew remained

The Coup: The View from the Carrera

From Santiago. TIME Correspondent Charles Eisendrath sent these vignettes of life in the midst of a revolution

The Carrera-Sheraton Hotel, which overlooks the Presidential Palace, is a bulky brown 17-story building with what at least one travel brochure optimistically describes as "tastefully decorated rooms." At the height of the fighting on Tuesday, Carrera Manager Luis Miguel ("Mike") Gallegos-upon whose thin breast every one of last week's guests would like to hang a medal-evacuated his 270 charges and 200 employees to the cavernous second basement. It took on the atmosphere of a London tube stop during the blitz, but with a notably international flavor. A French journalist challenged all comers to Scrabble in French. An S.A.S. pilot treated friends to drinks. A Tokyo businessman impassively read a magazine. Only one guest Jerusalem Post Managing Editor Ari Raph, was wounded, and he but slightly. Raph, a veteran of the Six-Day War. observed that he had never seen precision bombing and strafing to match the Chilean air force raid on La Moneda

By Wednesday, little things began indicating that the revolution was ending. Those trapped in the Carrera sensed the lessening fire, sometimes too soon. For instance, as I was typing in my room early Thursday, a man asked if he could look out the window, which overlooks La Moneda. As he opened the curtain, thwack! came the shot from below. Before I could crawl over and throw him out of my room, he had taken another peek, and we had taken another round. But after three days of entombment in the Carrera he, like everybody else, had begun thinking of other things. He had risked his life to see if his car, which was parked on the plaza, was undemolished. (It was.)

The break came Friday, Santiago, a city with a climate like Denver's and women like Paris', stretched out in the early spring sunshine like a cat cooped up too long in a closet. Thousands surged around the smoky ruins of La Moneda. People in their Sunday best jammed into El Tráfico bar, located in the shabby remains of the house where Chile's founding father, Bernardo O'Higgins, had met with the liberator of Argentina, José de San Martin. To the patrons swilling white wine and munching pork sand-

wiches, it seemed fitting to celebrate in a historic political monument—but there was no talk of politics, for the first time in memory.

In the El Golf district, known for its fine houses and the rending beauty of the girls who parade each Saturday along Providencia Avenue, machine gunners lay prone under budding fruit trees. One soldier, submachine gun at the ready, dagger slung from his shoulder, was being besieged by a comely Chilena who kept threatening to put a flower in his dagger sheath. He resisted. But when I passed the spot a few minutes later, I noticed that the soldier had lost the battle, although perhaps won another.

When I walked by the now abandoned Congress building, a gardener in blue overalls was walking amidst the statues, tending to the plants. I asked him what he thought of the revolution. His response seemed to reflect the wish of many Santiagoans for a period of simple tranquillity. "Some win, some lose, he said. "But during revolutions, green plants don't get enough water."

THE WORLD

in effect, the airports stayed closed, and all communications with the outside world were censored.

There were stories that some soldiers had beyoneted prisoners to death without reason, while others, armed with lists of pro-Allende suspects, were making odoor-to-door searches in Santiago. Anyone found at home was summarily shot. In broadcasts, the names of 70 promient Socialist and Community politicians were read off, all those on the list were ordered to surrender at our surface.

At least one of the wanted men, socialist Party Secretary-General Carlos Altamirano, was said to have been "acicidentally" killed during the fighting. There was yet another report that at a prison ship off the coast. Among the naleged internees: Communist Poet Pablo Neroda, 79, winner of the Nobed Traprer ambassador to Paris.

Although many, if not most of its future goals were unclear, the junta made unmistakable its determination to change the leftward course of Allende's foreign policy. One of its first acts was

to break relations with Cuba, which Allende had recognized soon after his inauguration, in defiance of the Organization of American States ban. A few hours after Allende died, 150 Cubans were hustled to Santiago's Pudahuel airport and put aboard a plane for home. Among them was Allende's daughter Beatriz, who is married to the first sec-

retary of the Cuban embassy. Castro, who had been an enthusiastic ally of Allende, charged that "U.S. imperialism had put down the revolutionary movement." Political leaders all across Latin America voiced their revulsion at the death of democracy in Chile. Mexican President Luis Echeverría, who had provided both financial and moral support for the Allende government, recalled his ambassador and offered asylum to any Chilean who sought it, specifically to Mrs. Allende, She refused at first, but at week's end changed her mind and accepted the offer. The Mexican government also ordered three days of official mourning, the first time it had so honored a foreign head of government since the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Elsewhere in the world, there were clear signs that the Chilean President had gained instant martyrdom among radicals, alongside Patrice Lumumba of the Congo (now Zaïre) and Che Guevara. In Paris, a crowd of 30,000 marched through the streets shouting. "Down with the murderers and the CIA In Rome, there were sympathetic work stoppages and eulogies proclaiming that "Allende is an idea that does not die." Even moderate politicians publicly regretted that another republic had succumbed to rule by junta. The West German government, for instance, expressed its "deep dismay" and its hope that "democratic conditions will soon return to Chile."

One country was conspicuously silent: the U.S. The Nixon Administration had been antagonistic to Allende ever since he emerged as the likely winner of the 1970 presidential campaign. Washington's hostility increased after alized copper mines and other industrial properties owned by U.S. companies and declined to pay several of them compensation. Relations between the two

The Military and Its Master

"I hope the army will not have to come out, because if it does, it will be to kill." When General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte issued that grim warning in 1971, it sent shock waves across Chile.

The general, who was then commader of the Santiago garrison, had been asked by President Allende to help quell disorders in the province, and Chil-cams were not used to hearing threats of the command o

Despite the army's recent reputation for staying out of politics, Chile's history contains numerous examples of military meddling. Ever since it gained its independence from Spain in 1818, the country has been periodically racked by economic strife and class warfare, with the military entering the fray on one side or the other. In 1891, civil war broke out when part of the armed forces sided with a progressive President, José Manuel Balmaceda (who committed suicide when he lost), and part with a Congress determined to block his reforms. Allende frequently drew parallels between Balmaceda's plight and his own

Then in 1924 another reformist, President Arturo Alessandri, who was also stymied by a conservative Congress, was deposed and exiled to Italy by a junta. The next few years saw a series



GENERAL AUGUSTO PINOCHET UGARTE

of military coups and countercoups. After a period of dictatorial rule under Colonel Carlos Ibáñez degenerated into economic chaos, Alessandri, by then a convert to the conservatives, was reelected in 1932. Since then, the armed forces have generally been ruled by the theory that as long as the President kept to the constitution they would respect his authority.

Chileans frequently observe that they have a Prussian army, a British navy and an American air force—and indeed, foreign influences like goosestepping are visible in each. Until World War I, when the army was strongly influenced by its German tutors, most of the officers came from the aristocratic landowning class. Today the vast majority of both officers and recruits come from the middle and lower classes.

The Pentagon, which has maintained warm relations with the Chilean armed forces, regards them as among the best on the continent. The 90,000 soldiers, sailors, airmen and carabiners add up to a nunsually large military contingent for a country with a population of 10 million. Argentina, with a population more than twice as large, has only 145,000 in its armed forces.

only 145,000 in its armed forces The Chilean military-notably the navy-has a reputation for maintaining stern, even brutal discipline. That may not bode too well for the immediate future, since General Pinochet is a tough and energetic commander, as well as a stickler for army regulations. Born in Valparaiso-Allende's home town-Pinochet (pronounced pee-no-chet) entered the army's military academy at the age of 18. He has been to the U.S. Southern Command in the Panama Canal Zone several times, and in 1956 served as military attaché to the Chilean embassy in Washington. Although a number of Chile's top-ranking officers are Masons, the junta leader, who is married and the father of five children, is a practicing Catholic. Generally he is regarded as a colorless professional who tends to be conservative. Until last week, he had never seemed very interested in political matters. But that, along with much else in Chilean life, is certain to change in the hard months ahead.



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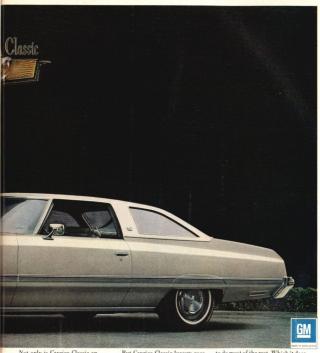
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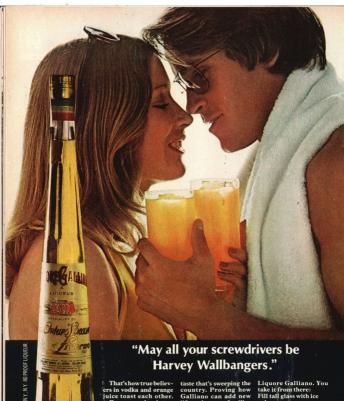
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countries grew worse when it was revealed that multinational ITT had offered the U.S. Government more than \$1,000,000 to help prevent Allende's election, and had held discussions with the CIA on possible ways to keep him out of office.

The Nixon Administration did what it could to make life for Allende uncomfortable, mostly through financial pressure on institutions like the World Bank. In August 1971, as a result of U.S. complaints that debt-laden Chile was a poor credit risk, the Export-Import Bank refused to make a \$21 million loan to Lan-Chile airline to enable it to buy three Boeing jets, even though the airline had a perfect repayment record. U.S. exports to Chile overall declined 50% during Allende's three years. Military Rapport, But the Penta-

gon remained on relatively good terms with Chile's military brass. Last year, for instance, the U.S. extended \$10 million to the Chilean air force to buy transport planes and other equipment. The military rapport was so solid, in fact, that stories were circulating in Washington last week that U.S. officials had known about the coup up to 16 hours be-

fore it took place.

White House spokesmen denied that the Administration had had any such foreknowledge. There had been many rumors-with many different dates-of a possible coup, they insisted, but nothing solid had been known until La Moneda was actually stormed. In any case, the U.S. had not moved to alert Allende on the ground that to do so would have been interfering in the internal affairs of another nation. The explanation was obviously not strong enough to dispel the suspicion that the U.S. had played some part in engineering the Chilean President's overthrow.

Allende bore much of the blame for his own downfall. His socialist fiscal policies shattered Chile's economy instead of helping it. Always a net importer of food, the country had to import still more because Allende's land-reform programs reduced production. The government, as owner of the copper mines. was in deep trouble when world copper prices fell. Foreign reserves totaled \$345 million when Allende took office; by the end of last year they had disappeared. and Chile was forced to plead for rescheduling of more than \$2.5 billion in international debts. The country was so polarized in the end that Allende was under simultaneous attack by rightists for being too extreme and by leftists for being too timid

Few Chileans were neutral about the President. Although their lavish lifestyle was only marginally diminished. the rich-5% of the population controlling 20% of its resources-despised him for seizing the property from which their wealth had come. The middle class, squeezed by inflation and plagued with shortages, was bitter and unreconcilable. Hundreds, perhaps thousands of Chileans left the country. Others who re-



WOMEN WAVING POT LIDS & HANDKERCHIEFS IN ANTI-ALLENDE DEMONSTRATION

mained kept one-way airline tickets at hand just in case.

Still, Allende had plenty of admirers. Some were not even socialists, but sympathetic liberals who hoped that he could succeed in bridging the gulf between the poor and the wealthy. The poor, peasant and worker alike, idolized him. "I would be a hypocrite if I were to say that I am President of all Chilhe once observed. They listened in awe as "Chicho" addressed them.

Allende slept only five hours a night and spent most of his waking hours working. "To work for the people is really a pleasure," he once said grandiosely. Allende impressed visitors as a crisp administrator. He was a hard man but not a ruthless one. An American diplomat who knew him remarked that "when it comes to leaning on people to do something, Allende makes Lyndon Johnson look like a piker.'

Despite his Marxist beliefs, Allende savored the good life. He drank Scotch. liked golf and was fond of good wines. In addition to his family home, he reportedly had a hideaway to which he would take cronies-and women-and barbecue steaks for them. Allende was a sophisticated but casual dresser who favored turtleneck sweaters even at work. In fact, he was reportedly wearing a white turtleneck when he died. After the fighting died down last week. the military government televised a film showing Allende's imposing wardrobe and shelves of imported liquor and foods. The implication was hard to miss: while his supporters had been queuing up. Allende had engaged in the kind of hoarding he railed against

Allende's family dated back to the early days of Chile. His physician grandfather was a Masonic grandmaster and the founder of the first nonreligious elementary school in predominantly Roman Catholic Chile. Allende's father was a notary who died while his son was serving one of many prison terms for socialist activity. Allende was allowed to attend the funeral. At the graveside he delivered an impromptu speech pledging himself to seek freedom for the people and social justice. He became a doctor but gave up medicine for politics. He campaigned doggedly until. on the fourth attempt, he was finally elected President.



HORTENSIA ALLENDE BEFORE COUP Flowers for Salvador.

Once in office, Allende moved swiftly to change the economic face of the country. His Christian Democratic predecessor, Eduardo Frei, had already introduced agrarian reforms and pushed government participation in industry. But Allende inaugurated a far more sweeping program of government ownership and operation, beginning with total ownership of the giant copper operations, whose U.S. owners had been woefully slow in training Chileans for more important, better paying jobs. Cement, steel, electricity and telephones were also nationalized, along with both foreign and domestic banks. Labor unions were given control of new plants that went up in belts around Santiago. close by tidy neighbors of the middle class. With the government's tacit consent, peasants seized huge estates owned by absentee landlords, and in their zeal even took land from small farmers

In office Allende made at least two crucial political mistakes. One was to forget-or at least ignore-the fact that he had entered office as a minority winner. In the tumultuous 1970 election, Allende led the two other candidates.

THE WORLD

but gained only 36.3% of the popular vote According to the constitution, the Chilean Congress was called on to choose the winner. It followed tradition by selecting Allende, the front runner. He thus became President even though nearly two thirds of the voters preferred other men. But he ruled as though he had the nation behind him.

Morch of the Pots. Allendé's second mistake was to assume that the middle and upper classes would placiful yaccept his "Chilean road to socialism" so long as all things were done constitutionally. They never did. If we have to burn haif of Chile to save it from Communism, then well do it, "Invested to the property of the property of the right-wing organization called, Fatherland and Liberty. More moderate opponents were less outraged but equally adamant against Allendé's plans to The principal cause of Allende's downfall was his inability to settle a series of crippling strikes—staged not by leftist labor unions but by the President's implacable middle-class enemies. Earlier this year, workers at El Teniente, the world's largest underground coper mine, marched out on a 74-day strike for higher wages that cost the government nearly \$75 million in lost revenue.

The unrest spread. Three weeks after the copper strike was settled, the powerful truckers (most of the country's commerce travels by road) went out on strike again. They had first struck in October, complaining about a lack of spare parts and the government's increasing rucking operations. This time they charged that Allende had reneged on agreements made last fall to ease both situations. The new strike cost Chile mearly 56 million a day as food supplies

of this year) and meager incomes. To prevent chaos, the President tried to make peace with the opposition Christian Democrats. Nothing came of the dialogue because the party was badly split. One faction urged support for the government. Another, led by ex-President Frei, was determined to help topple it by withholding cooperation.

In an effort to reduce right-wing opposition and frighten the truckers, Allende persuaded commanders of the armed forces to come into his Cabinet. That was a serious error, since it politicized the military, which had tried to stay above the crisis, into pro- and anti-Allende factions. The result was a charade of revolving-door politics.

Less than ten days after he had been appointed Public Works Minister with responsibility for settling the truckers' strike, Air Force General Cesar Ruiz. Danyau resigned, charging that he had not been given enough authority. Anti-Allende factions within the military then forced General Carlos Prats González, the army's commander in chief, to resign as Minister of Defense. He was replaced by General Pinochet, now president of the junction of the junction of the junction of the processor as the proposed processor.

The reunited Christian Democrats greeted the copy with jubiliation. They issued a junta-approved statement deploring the violence but offering support for Chile's new leaders. The party statement went on to note that the Christian Democrats were certain that power would be returned "to the sovereign people" as soon as "the burdensome tasks of the junta have been completed."

Tragic History. Later in the week, the new Interior Minister, General Bonilla, promised that Chile would be returned to civilian rule, but did not say when. Most observers assumed that the military would be in power quite some time—long enough, at any rate, to try to wipe out whatever vestiges of Marxism remain in the country.

Democracy has all too often been the victim of South America's tragic history of violence and upbeaval. Today ally 10% of its 200 million people arr at many cases the officers ousted leftist or populist leaders, such as Brazil's João discussional de leftist or populist leaders, such as Brazil's João Arbenz, and tried to change their nation's rigidly oligarchie structures. Allende is the latest in this line of ambitious but unsuccessful reformers.

Chile's military junta succeeded in its basic goal, getting field of Allende, but the real question is: At what cost? As a may prove to be more potent dead an anily. On the other hand, his overthrow may convince radicals that a violent revolution, repressing all dissent, is the only consider and the properties of the properties by the poor of Chile, who regarded that the properties by the poor of Chile, who regarded him as a secular savier. Which means that the next time a popular Marxist that the great part of the properties of



BURNED-OUT INTERIOR OF PRESIDENTIAL PALACE IN SANTIAGO
Death in a turtleneck sweater, and a place among socialist martyrs.

broaden state controls. Opposition parties, controlling both houses of Congress, fought him all the time he was in power.

Some of the strongest opposition came from Chilean women, perhaps the most liberated in Latin America. As occasional meatless days became regular meatless weeks, they organized a "March of the Empty Pots" in 1971 to dramatize the rising cost and increasing shortages of food. The sound of spoons banging against empty pots became a symbolic klaxon of protest. The signal would suddenly begin in one quarter of Santiago and ripple all across the city, to the chagrin of the government. Two weeks ago, after Allende's supporters staged a massive rally in Plaza de la Constitución to celebrate the third anniversary of his election, 100,000 women turned out a day later for a counterdemonstration. They were dispersed with tear gas

dwindled, fuel vanished and crop shortages loomed because seeds and fertilizer could not be delivered.

While most of the country survived

white most of the country survivous on white most of the country survivous on some of the country survivous out. Recently, Timb Correspondent Rudolph Rauch visited a group of truckers camped near Santiago who were enjoying a lavish communal meal of stead of the country of the

Meanwhile, the political polarization of Chile continued, with Allende seemingly unable to do much about it. The truckers' protest triggered sporadic strikes by doctors, shopkeepers and bus and taxi drivers angered by ballooning inflation (300% in the first six months



SYRIAN MIG SHOT DOWN BY ISRAELI JETS BURNING IN LEBANON

MIDDLE EAST

An Israeli Blitz v. Arab Summitry

Patrolling in leisurely fashion off the Syrian coast near the port of Tartus last week, the two Israeli reconnaissance jets looked deceptively vulnerable. They were after all. 125 nautical miles from the nearest Israeli border. But when alert Syrian MIG-21s moved in for the kill, the sitting ducks turned out to be seductive decoys. Israeli Phantoms and Mirages flying cover high overhead in the partly overcast skies pounced on the Syrian planes. In what was by far the biggest air battle in the Middle East since the 1967 Six-Day War, 13 Syrian MIGs were downed and one Israeli Mirage dropped into the sea.

That, at least, is the way the Israelis told it. Syrian authorities insisted that the battle had been touched off when two Israeli Phantoms streaked into Syria from the direction of Lebanon and broke the sound barrier over the inland cities of Homs and Hama. As Syrian planes rose to meet them, the Phantoms headed toward the sea, strafing a Syrian village on the way out. Over the Mediterranean, other Israeli fighters pounced on the Syrian pursuit. In the dogfight that followed, Syria said that it had shot down five Israeli iets and lost eight of its own, two of them falling in Lebanon

Whether the Israelis merely laid an ambush for the Syrians or were actually probing the Syrian air defense system, their apparent intention was to display once again their superiority in the air. Asked what the Israelis were doing so far from home in the first place, Israeli Air Force Chief Benjamin Peled unconvincingly told correspondents at a Tel Aviv briefing: "We were carrying out a routine sea patrol to see what was going on in the area." More likely, the action was timed to coincide with the conclusion of a summit on Arab unity in Cairo. It was, in short, a kind of Israeli psychological blitz designed to suggest that all Arab talk of future confrontations, united commands and renewed fedayeen action was futile in the face of Israeli military might.

If so, it seemed like another case of overkill. The summit was certainly noteworthy, if only for the fact that Jordan's King Hussein, who for three years has been shunned by most of his Arab brethren traveled to Cairo to confer with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Syrian President Hafez Assad. But their meeting produced no immediate plans for unified action.

No wonder-considering that neither Egypt nor Syria even had diplomatic relations with Jordan. The little kingdom has been a virtual outcast in Arab ranks ever since September 1970. when Hussein and his army clamped down, with much bloodshed, on the fedayeen operating in his country. The crackdown cost Jordan's King a badly needed subsidy from Lib-

va's Muammar Gaddafi (\$20 million annually) and froze Kuwait's substantial contribution (\$40 million annually) to Jordan. In August 1971, after the Jordanians threw out the remaining fedayeen forces, neighboring Syria severed diplomatic relations. A vear later, Sadat broke relations over Hussein's proposal for the creation of a United Arab Kingdom, a federation of the East and West Banks of the Jordan River. The plan outraged the fedayeen and Sadat could do little else but support them.

Recently, however, Arab options have shrunk all round. Israel has undeniably achieved military and political supremacy. Egypt's maneuvering has been drastically cut by U.S.-Soviet détente. Sadat gambled that the U.S. would make concessions to the Arabs in its Middle East policy when he kicked the Russians out last year. He lost that gamble. Deciding to place emphasis on Arab self-reliance, he traveled to Saudi Arabia late last month to tighten relations with conservative King Feisal, enlist his aid in oil diplomacy, and persuade him to part with sizable financial aid for Egypt. Sadat also began seeking closer relations with Syria and with the oil-rich Gulf states; he visited Damascus and Oatar and met with the ruler of Kuwait in Cairo.

Sadat's main interest at the Cairo summit was not only to bring back together the so-called "confrontation states." but to reactivate the Eastern Front, composed of contingents from Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the Palestine Liberation Army. The idea, which was strongly supported by Hussein's good friend Feisal, was that the regrouped Arab military presence would, at the least, be an inconvenience to Israel, forcing it to deploy additional troops along its frontiers. For his part, Hussein had every reason to seek a rapprochement with Egypt and Syria and a resumption of Arab subsidies so long as he did not have to permit a return of the fedaveen.

The guerrilla issue was clearly the touchiest item on the agenda in Cairo. Hussein apparently expressed a willingness to let small units of the Palestine Liberation Army be based in Jordan under Jordanian command. But he balked at proposals that massive bands of guerrillas be allowed back in the lines under independent fedayeen command. The King's determined stand stalled the conference. When it ended after three days, Egypt announced that it was resuming diplomatic relations with Jordan, and Syria is expected to follow suit soon. But the communiqué made no reference to the fedayeen issue or to the Eastern front.

HUSSEIN & SADAT IN CAIRO



CAMBODIA

Bitter Round in a Senseless War

For nearly two weeks, Kompong Cham -Cambodia's third largest city-has heen hesieged by Khmer insurgents. During the initial onslaught, government forces were split in two and Communistbacked troops invested more than half of the T-shaped Mekong River town. Late last week the tide of battle turned. The besiegers began to drift away, and the Phnom-Penh government claimed a significant victory. TIME Correspondent Barry Hillenbrand rode a Cambodian helicopter into Kompong Cham, left the scene two days later with a convoy of wounded for the 75-mile voyage downriver to Phnom-Penh. His report.

The chopper spiraled down from its 4,500-ft. cruising altitude, darted over the flood-swollen Mekong toward a riv-erbank landing spot. Cambodian solders sucking Buddha amulete for luce leaped from the helicopter, lugging cases the latest of the spiral sp

in a no-man's land between the two forces. We were lucky. No one was hit.

Later, at the government command post, Major General Sar Hor, who was in charge of the city's defenses, spelled out the problems. At that point, government troops held less than a third of a square mile; the insurgents controlled 60% of the city and were pressing for more. But Sar Hor, a roly-poly man of 56 who wore several large oval rings on his fingers, was confident. "The situation was once very critical." he said. "but now it is merely critical. We will recapture what has been lost." There was reason for his growing optimism, and it became plainer over the next several days. River convoys and helicopters brought in enough troops and supplies to more than replace government losses.

Next door to the heavily fortified command bunker is the town hall. A small group of tough Cambodian special-forces troops walked in, exuberantly displaying a .50-cal, machine gun recovered from an enemy position that they had just destroyed. General Sar Hor pulled a wad of riels from his map case and handed the reward to Major Kim Phong, the group's commander. "Special forces, can do!" he shouted. Kim Phong. a tall, strapping Khmer with a stubbly beard, who looks a bit like an Asian Lee Marvin, has been a soldier for 20 years. first for the French, then for U.S. Special Forces in Viet Nam, now with the Cambodian army. He speaks loud, brash G.I. English sprinkled with obscenities, leads his team on special missions and helps direct the local forces. He is one of the

marketplace, soldiers cooked breakfast, income from anmo boxes.

With a government squad, I dashment toops, I make the soldiers and the soldiers and too a building held by government troops, I midde were women and children, the soldiers discussed plans to rocket the incuspent held house next door. Alarmed, an experient seed house next door. Alarmed, carried off. So did the government troops, who decided that more reconsoliering was necessary.

crash of battle as opposing forces lashed

out at each other's defenses. The insur-

gents were lobbing 750 to 1,000 rounds of artillery and mortar into governmentcontrolled areas every 24 hours, but

many shells fell harmlessly into the leafy parks of the city. At 5:10 in the morn-

ing, a storm of fire began; red tracers

flashed past the windows of the town

hall, and a few mortar rounds landed

in the compound. The soldier in the next

cot jumped up: "Time to get up," he said.

"It's their alarm clock. It happens ev-

ery morning. After two hours they take

a break and then give it another go lat-

er." Indeed the firing stopped by 7

o'clock. Walking along the streets of the

city, I heard a babble of everyday

sounds: cocks crowing, babies crying,

people chattering. But the streets were

empty of civilians. Families were locked

behind the metal screens of their homes. Under the colonnades bordering the

Getting into Kompong Cham was a matter of a 35-minute chopper ride; getting out was not so simple. Deterred by ground fire, the choppers had stopped landing. I decided to ride out with the night convoy. The trip upriver takes 24 to 30 hours, because the boats are heavily loaded, but the return trip to Phnom-

Penh is only five or six hours. At the quay, the wounded began arriving in midafternoon. All night long, they were loaded aboard old U.S. landing craft. By 4 in the morning, we were under way. There was no water or food aboard, nor were there any trained medical aides. A few men moaned and called out: one vomited blood and twisted in pain. Most suffered silently. At three points on the voyage, insurgents fired mortar and machine-gun rounds at the boats, providing a fearfully beautiful display of red and yellow flashes in the clear moonlight. By the time we arrived at Phnom-Penh, some of the 400 wounded had died: others were unconscious as they were loaded onto trucks for the trip to the jampacked hospital.

Some have called the battle of Kompong Cham a dress rehearsal for the expected siege of Phnom-Penh. Others have said that it was a diversion to drain off the best of President Lon Nol's troops. Still others have insisted that it was a major insurgent effort in which her between soundly beaten. Some the rebets were soundly beaten. Some its certain is that it was another bitter round in a senseless war.





CAMBODIAN SOLDIERS WAITING TO LEAVE BESIEGED KOMPONG CHAM
A very critical situation became merely critical.

SCANDINAVIA

Voting for More or Less Marxism

"You workers, don't forget that there may be countries where there are more rich people but nowhere are there so few poor! You old people, you were born in the poorest country in Europe, but now you live in the richest country in the world! You young people, our stand on the Viet Nam War did not make you want to pack your bags and take off!"

That was the message proclaimed by Olof Palme, 46, Sweden's combative Social Democratic Prime Minister, in rally after rally this month as he appealed for a new mandate from the country's voters. He sounded rather strident-and for good reason. The 5,000,000 citizens who trooped to the polls last week-a day after the death of King Gustaf VI Adolf at the age of 90 -were voting not just on a new Parliament but on the future direction of Europe's model welfare state. As the votes were counted at week's end, it became clear that a majority of the voters were willing to travel again with Palme. The Prime Minister's party won 176 seats in the new Parliament, the opposition took 174.

After 41 years in power, Palme's Social Democrats-who, together with a scattering of Communists, have held a ten-seat majority in Parliament since 1970-faced their strongest opposition ever. It consisted of a nonsocialist coalition of the Center, Liberal and Moderate (conservative) parties, led by a ruggedly handsome farmer named Thorbjörn Fälldin, 47. If he won a second three-year term as Prime Minister. Palme promised to embark on an intensified campaign to increase the scope of socialism. Falldin promised to halt that trend and to restore a measure of individual initiative to Sweden's increasingly straitjacketed society

The campaign proved to be the most acrimonious in Sweden's generally placid political history. Palme accused his enemies of such dirty tricks as circulating anonymous letters claiming that he is subject to wild temper tantrums and has received electric shock treatments in mental hospitals. Coalition spokesmen, for their part, were angered by Palme's inflammatory speechmatory spechmatory speechmatory speechmatory.

One unusual factor in the election was the activism of Sweden's business community, which feared that Palme's community, which feared that Palme's deather seems of the partial partia

of Palme's easygoing predecessor, Tage Erlander. "There is a feeling of uncertainty and unease about Palme," says a leading industrialist. "Does he understand that, basically, a country depends for progress on its financial possibilities? We doubt it." The direct, sensible Fälldin, as another businessman put it, was looked upon as someone "who would immediately inspire much greater trust from all quarters." Fälldin still works his 460-acre farm in central Sweden, and, with a Sherlock Holmes pipe always close at hand, presented a downto-earth contrast to the intellectual Prime Minister.

Fălldin, who leads the Center Party, promised to create 100,000 new jobs through tax incentives and government

COALITION LEADER FALLDIN

Road signs for Europe's model welfare state.

grants. He also advocated a thoroughgoing decentralization of Swedish government. His allies in the Liberal Party hammered away mainly on reform of Sweden's burdensome tax structure. "It said Liberal Leader Gunnar Helén. "The tax system has taken private initative out of life." None of the parties recommended any departure from Sweder's long tradition of neutralism. Foreign policy will probably be the one astection, which was the control of the election.

In reply, Palme argued that Sweden never had it so good, that the economy was turning up, that he had kept food prices relatively stable and held yearly inflation to an acceptable standard (for Europe) of about 7%. For the long term, he promised to move Sweden away from a mixed economy toward more Marxism. Palme has already pushed through

*Swedes are the highest taxed people in the world paying up to 42% of gross national product to the taxman (v. 30% in the U.S. and 19% in Japan). Parliament a bill that enables the government to use Sweden's \$15.9 billion pension fund-the largest single source of capital in the country-to buy shares in Swedish companies. Another plan in effect provides for workers' representatives to sit on the board of every Swedish company with more than 100 employees. Palme's next project would be a law requiring corporations to negotiate all hirings and firings with the unions. Also in prospect was a new law that would force businesses to contribute part of their profits to a fund that the workers would use to buy shares-and ultimately ownership-of their companies

By promising that kind of program, Palme had made the choice facing Swedish voters last weekend sharper than it had been for decades.

The voters of Norway also went to the polls, in the closest and most chaotic election of the country's recent his-



PRIME MINISTER PALME

tory. Last week after the votes were counted—and repeatedly re-counted—an unstable alliance of leftist parties emerged with a bare majority of one: 78 seats to 77 for six nonsocialist partiestorious occulition—the Labor Party, which has dominated the country's politics for resentation in Parliament fell from 74 seats to 62, forcing it to depend heavily on the Communists and left-wing Socialists to stay in power.

can be determined to the control of the control of

THE WORLD

but he can not totally ignore the radical goals of other members of his alliance. These include increased taxation for wealthy Norwegians, a reduction in defense spending and eventual withdrawal from NATO.

SOVIET UNION

Sakharov's Defense

To many Western observers, the recent campaign of criticism directed against Soviet Physicist Andrei Sakharov appeared to be a prologue to his arrest or exile. Last week, though, a massive wave of protest in the U.S. and Europe dampened—at least temporarily —the Kremlin's wrath against the great scientist. Soviet threats that Sakharov



"The world will save me."

might be brought to trial for his bold criticism of totalitarian conditions in the U.S.S.R. and the increasing repression of dissidents ITIME. Spet. 17) moved Western chiefs of state, foreign ministers, and scientists to public indignation. Their words carried a grave undertone of menace to the Soviet Union's hopes for economic cooperation with the West. In West Germany, the father of Out-

politik. Chancellor Willy Brandt, expressed his "solidarity" with Sakharov and other dissidents "endangered because of their convictions." In ordinarily neutral Austria, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky called for a "democratic counterweight" to protect Russian libertarians like Sakharov From Russia came a spirited defense of Sakharov by Author Alscander Schlemistyn, who has been the example Schlemistyn, who has been the won the Nobel Prize for literature alwon the Nobel Prize for literature allary of the Nobel Prize for peace. In the U.S., the Sakharov case hard-In the U.S. the Sakharov case hardened congressional opposition to granting the Soviets the most-favored-nation status that is necessary for the expansion of trade. The MFN bill faces a tough battle in the House Ways and Means Committee. Last week Representative Wilbur Mills, the chairman of the committee, said: "I cannot see the U.S. expanding commercial markets with the Soviet Union if the price is to be paid in the martyrdom of men of genius like Solzhenitsvn and Sakharov." Even Secretary of State Designate Henry Kissinger pronounced himself personally "disappointed" and "dismayed" by Soviet repression. At the same time, he reiterated the Administration's position that the aim of U.S. foreign policy is the relaxation of tensions and not the transformation of Soviet society. Otherwise, said Kissinger, "we will find ourselves massively involved in every country in the world."

At week's end, that view was challenged by Sakharov himself. In an extraordinary open letter to Congress, he urged passage of an amendment proposed by Senator Henry M. Jackson that would make Mr status for Russia conargued that the amendment should be a "minimum" condition for detente, if it is not passed, he added, the result will be "a strengthening of repression on

ideological grounds In Purgatory. Another blow to Soviet hopes came from the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. In a cable to the President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the American group warned that "harassment or detention of Sakharov will have severe effects upon the relationships between the scientific communities of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. and could vitiate our recent effort toward increasing scientific interchange and cooperation." In the opinion of one ranking U.S. Sovietologist, "The impact of the U.S. academy's position could be greater than the withholding of MFN. The whole Soviet scientific community could be put in purgatory and muchsought-after technological breakthroughs will be limited."

In the wake of these protests, the ten-day-long Soviet press campaign against Sakharov came to an abrupt halt. Instead, the Soviets set out to placate Western opinion. In an attempt to forestall possible disruption of the European Security Conference talks in Geneva this week, Izvestia published assurances that the meeting would take place "in a favorable psychological climate." Then, in a dramatic gesture of conciliation, the Soviets stopped jamming Voice of America, BBC and West German Russian-language broadcasts to the U.S.S.R. for the first time since 1968. This was a major concession to Western nations participating in the ESC; they have insisted on Soviet guarantees of free exchange of ideas and information. Meanwhile. Sakharov remained im-

perturbable. In yet another of his now famous forbidden interviews with foreign newsmen, he asked that the security conference consider the plight of dissidents being tortured in Soviet psychiatric hospitals. As for himself, he said: "I am no more afraid now than I have ever been. The world has its eyes on me. I think the world will save me."

. . Solzhenitsyn nominated Sakharov for the peace prize in a surprisingly choleric and wide-ranging 3,000-word article for Oslo's daily Aftenposten. In it. he attacked Western liberals for what he termed their readiness to denounce oppression in rightist countries and their reluctance to criticize the Soviet Union. "Such profound hypocrisy is characteristic of American political life today,' Solzhenitsyn continued, referring to Watergate. "Without in any way defending Nixon or the Republican Party, I am amazed at the affected, loudmouthed wrath of the Democrats. Wasn't American democracy full of mutual deception during previous election campaigns?

NORTHERN IRELAND

The Provos' Problems

The Irish, among their other gifts, have a talent for marking the significant moment. Last week ten young men trial in the city of Winchester for the bombings last March of Whitehall and the Old Balley courthouse. Shortly before I pun on the same day, a youth deep the period of the order of the period of the order o

The bomb was only the first in a stepped-up campaign of terror last week in Britain. Police believe it is the work of the Irish Republican Army. Forty-five minutes after the King's Cross explosion, a second bomb ripped through a snack bar at Euston station, half a mile away. Later in the week two more bombs exploded at office buildings in the heart of London. Although there have been more than 40 bombing incidents in the past month, no one-extraordinarily -has been killed. But as the risks and casualties have mounted (31 people injured so far), so has British ire. "Why don't they come out and fight?' cried one angry man as he was evacuated from a railroad station. "Why don't these people come out and face us man to man if they've got something to say?

In fact, the terrorists' maddeningly effective ability to spread havec and fear is far out of proportion to their numbers. Police believe that no more than six persons, split between two small Provisional I.R.A. cells, are involved. The war of nerves, as Scotland Yard sees it, is a desperate, last-dich attempt by the badly scattered Provos to make the British so fed up that they will withdraw

No two twins are exactly alike.



They may have started at the same time and place and they may still look alike. But their thoughts and goals and needs are not at all alike.

We know this.

And we also know there's nobody else exactly like you.

That's why we have so many different types of Equitable policies, both term and permanent insurance, with such a wide choice of premium payment methods, extra features and special riders for your specific needs.

Individuality.

We build it into every Equitable policy.



Because there's nobody else exactly like you.

THE WORLD

their troops from Ulster. But the bombings could also backfire and stiffen British resolve to stick it out. Late last week, the I.R.A., which had previously refused to confirm or deny responsibility for the bombings, virtually admitted its guilt. In a statement addressed to Prime Minister Edward Heath, the Provos warned: We shall strike when and wherever we

The fact that the I.R.A. Provos are still functioning at all is something of a triumph for the organization. The British army command claims that it has broken the back of the I.R.A. in Ulster -and that is probably true. In the past five months, more than 300 suspected I.R.A. members in Northern Ireland have been detained. British intelligence experts estimate that there are only 20 full-time Provo activists left in Belfast. down from a peak of 1,100 in 1972. The average young Provisional is either picked up or shot within three months after he joins the I.R.A. As a result, recruits have grown younger and younger, often including 15-year-olds

In Belfast, where gun battles once raged through the streets, there are now only occasional rounds of sniper fire. Army deaths are down to one a month. compared with 20 a month a year ago. Military units have occupied such rebel strongholds as the Ballymurphy and Andersonstown districts of Belfast

Heavy Losses. The I.R.A. has now all but lost its command structure. Two weeks ago, the Provos' chief of staff, Seamus Twomey, 54, was picked up by the Irish Republic garda as he slept in a farmhouse across the border. Now only one veteran I.R.A. leader remains outside of jail: David O'Connell, 35, a former schoolteacher and senior political strategist. Because of the heavy losses. the Provos' cumbersome old-style military organization has been abandoned for five- and six-man cells or "active service units," which operate independently and take their orders directly from what remains of the Provisionals' army council in the South. Tactics run mainly to hit-and-run operations on unsuspecting civilian targets, often in the border areas, in a pattern markedly similar to the British bombings.

The Provos have also lost crucial public support. Catholic communities in Ulster no longer feel that they need the I.R.A. for protection against Protestant violence, and an increasing number of former sympathizers are now asking why and for how long the present warfare must go on. Last week O'Connell reportedly conceded that the Provisionals face serious rivals for power within the Catholic community-the Social, Democratic and Labor Party and the Marxist-leaning I.R.A. Officials, who fell out with the Provisionals over the Provos' emphasis on military tactics four years ago. O'Connell is thought to be convinced, however, that the British are committed to getting out of Northern Ireland sooner or later, and that the Provos must survive in order to remain a force to be dealt with after the pullout.

about where to move next, their dogged persistence has earned them grudging respect from their adversaries. Says one leader of the I.R.A. Officials: "The Provos just keep punching along, like Mr. Micawber, hoping that something will turn up. But their big problem is that they have now raised a physical monster and are trying to re-educate it into becoming a political force. They have to, you know," he adds, "otherwise the Provos might really become dangerous."

Although the Provos seem uncertain

A Chunnel for the "Great Wet Ditch"

A CHUNNEL VISION (1914)

After 171 years of debate, negotiations and utopian dreams, the British government last week gave its final blessing to a project that will physically unite the tight little isle with the European continent. The project: building a tunnel beneath the "great wet ditch" that Britons chauvinistically refer to as the English Channel and Frenchmen call La Manche (The Sleeve). According to the timetable laid out in a government White Paper, on Nov. 15 Britain and France will sign a treaty committing the two nations to support the construction of a 32-mile tunnel between the Kentish village of Cheriton and Fréthun near Calais. Construction of "the chunnel," as it has been unfortunately dubbed by Britons, is expected to start within 18 months. Estimated cost: \$2.1 billion. By 1980, if all goes well, sleek, fast trains will be whisking passengers between London and Paris in a mere 3 hours and 40 minutes

Originally proposed in 1802 by French Engineer Albert Mathieu, whose plan envisioned horse-drawn coaches passing through a candlelit tube, the tunnel idea has a long history of revivals and rejections. In the 1850s another French engineer, Aimé Thomé de Gamond, drew up a scheme for a railway tunnel. Queen Victoria promised De Gamond the blessing of "all the ladies of England" if he could carry it off, but the whole thing was quashed by suspicions that Napoleon III might have in mind a cross-Channel invasion Throughout, the French have shown

more enthusiasm for the tunnel idea than the British, who have tended to agree with Sir Garnet Wolseley's 1882 protest that this link between England and the Continent would provide "a constant inducement to the unscrupulous foreigner to make war upon us." Although the security argument has faded into the background, skepticism among the British remains strong today. Detractors of the tunnel complain that the government has rushed ahead so quickly with the project that it has not given due consideration to alternatives, as, for example, bigger and better Hovercraft. Its proponents reply, however, that following British entry into the Common Market, the tunnel has become a straightforward economic proposition. British Transport officials estimate that the tunnel, in its first year of operation. will carry 15 million passengers and at least 5.000,000 tons of freight.

While the tunnel may well be the best possible way to maintain Britain's thrust into Europe, it will have its victims. Impassioned objections have come from the Kentish villages that will be most affected. Residents are justifiably worried that their green and pleasant countryside will turn into a nightmarish octopus of access roads and tracks leading to and from the tunnel terminus. Complained William Hunt, 46. of Newington: "We don't count. We're like a pea on top of a mountain. If they don't want us, they just flick us away.





TIME, SEPTEMBER 24, 1973

Gas heat. Good for growing things.

The best replacement for your old gas heating system is a new gas heating system.

Gas gives you a warm, even temperature all through the house. And that's what you want as your baby creeps, explores, gets into everything. No cold spots near the floor. Just the comfortable. even warmth

you get with gas.

Natural gas gives you clean heat, too. Gas is not only clean inside your home it doesn't ruin the air outside either.

If you have growing things in your home—or if you just believe in comfort and convenience—stay with gas heat when it's time to replace your old gas system.

Gas of clean energy for today and tomorrow.





1974 MERCURY COUGAR XR-7



In size, this new breed of Cougar is like Grand Prix and Monte Carlo. In every other way, it's like nobody else's car.

You're looking at the all new Cougar for '74. It's more than a new car. It's moved up one whole class. In fact Cougar is the only new choice among the midsize personal luxury cars.

There's new styling, inside and out. New dash with tachometer and hooded gauges mounted in deeply padded vinyl. Elegant new opera window. Distinctive new Landau roof. Steel-belted radials. All standard. There's power steering. And front disc brakes, automatic floor shift and bucket seats, also

standard. Plus the same type suspension system as Lincoln-Mercury's most expensive luxury car. Other features shown are optional. And along with Cougar's new size class comes a

whole new class of comfort for you. Because we felt this much luxury deserved a little more room.

MERCURY COUCATO



Last year 17,000,000 guests slept here.

We tried to make every last one of them feel right at home. It's what Ramada Inns are all about—the more than 450 of them from coast to coast.

A Ramada Inn is a full-service inn. You get clean, comfortable rooms and beds. Ready when you get there. We're also ready with good restaurants, relaxing cocktail lounges, swimming pools—even play areas for the kids. You'll like our Special Family Plan, too. For one thing, it lets your kids stay free in your room.

You can make a reservation at any Ramada Inn by calling the nearest Ramada Inn. Do it the next time you're planning a family vacation or a business trip. You'll find out why we say you're welcome home, wherever we are.

RAMADA INNS

Welcome home.**





FRENCH PRESIDENT POMPIDOU & CHOU EN-LAI AT PEKING BANQUE

DIPLOMACY

Pompidou in Peking

Compared with the punctilious reception accorded Richard Nixon upon his arrival in Peking, French President Georges Pompidou enjoyed gala ribbon-and-banner treatment at the start of his week-long visit to China. More than 4,000 brightly dressed schoolgirls were at the airport last week to cheer and wave at the arriving 15-man French delegation. Seven of China's new 25member Politburo were also on hand, including Premier Chou En-lai and the newly risen star Wang Hung-wen (TIME, Sept. 17). Pompidou himself matched the warmth of his welcome. Beginning his two-hour meeting with Mao Tse-tung-twice as long as Nixon's talk with the venerable Party Chairman -Pompidou declared: "It is a great honor for me to be able to meet the man who has changed the visage of the

Mixed with the welcoming festivities and the obligatory sightseeing tours was some serious business. The talks centered not so much on Sino-French relations per se as on China's intensifying interest in Western Europe as a bulwark against Soviet "hegemonism." As successor to De Gaulle, Pompidou is, in Chinese eyes, heir to De Gaulle's vision of a strong, independent Europe, a vision which Peking supports. Chou and Mao thus warned Pompidou of the extent of the Russian menace. "The danger of war still exists," insisted Chou during an evening banquet. The danger, he added, comes from "a small number of people in the world who ... dream the dreams of 18th century feudal emperors. Their doctrine or creed is: 'The world, it is I." For his part, Pompidou said that France was still committed to seeking détente with the U.S.S.R.

JAPAN

A Judge Says No

Article Nine of the constitution that the U.S. military government imposed on Japan in 1946 states clearly that 'land, sea and air force, as well as other war potential, will never be main—and persistent criticism from left-wing groups—Japan's self-defense forces have been gradually built up to a strength of nearly 260,000 men. Now, a judge has ruled that the forces are un-

The ruling, by Sapporo District Court Judge Shigeo Fukushima, came in response to a suit brought by a group of farmers who challenged the government's release of some state forest preserve for the construction of a Nike missile base. The government has wowed to appeal; civil procedures being slow in Japan, it could take anywhere from two to six vears before the Surreme

Court decides the case The ruling will not take effect unless the government's attempt to reverse it fails-an unlikely prospect at best. In the meantime, the decision will have an adverse effect on recruitment and morale of the self-defense forces. The decision also creates a problem for the government involving recently reacquired Okinawa, where 4.840 men have been stationed in anticipation of approval by the Diet of a bill authorizing a new defense command on the island. But the Sapporo ruling, has put a new obstacle in the path of this legislation. Now Premier Kakuei Tanaka cannot withdraw the men without violating the obligations undertaken in the U.S.-Japan reversion agreement. And he cannot keep them there without arousing howls of protest from the Socialists and Communists in the Diet.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Ghost of Sharpeville

The second shift of workers were ready to beard the huge bucket that would carry them down to the bottom of the mine shaft, two miles below the surface. The scene: the No. 2 shaft of the Western Deep Levels gold mine in Carletonville, about 50 miles west of Johannesburg, Suddenly rioting broke and John Sanghard of the Sanghard Sanghar

Shortly after 8 p.m., a squad of 22 policemen entered the riot area and pleadded with the mob to disperse. A vicious baton charge followed, punctuated by volleys of tear gas. Then the order to open fire rang out, and history seemed to repeat itself. At dawn eleven blacks lay dead, cut down by police bullets. Another 27 were injured.

To many South Africans, the scene brought back memories of another massacre, in which 69 blacks died in a withering hail of bullets outside the Sharpeville police station 13 years ago. The Sharpeville victims had been protesting the abusive passbook policy imposed on 16 million blacks in the name of apartheld by the ruling white minority the processing the process

Happy Mine. By contrast, last week's incident at Western Deepknown ironically, as "the happy mine" because of its relatively modern facilities and good labor relations-grew out of a dispute triggered indirectly by a 46% wage increase. Rock-drill machine onerators resented the narrowing of the pay differential between themselves and less skilled workers who had been moved into higher wage brackets. But the roots of the dispute reach far deener and suggest the widespread dissatisfaction among black workers in South Africa with the gaping disparity between their wages and those of whites. According to one study, cash salaries of black mine workers remained virtually unchanged from 1911 to 1969, while those of whites increased by 70%

South Africans were stunned by the sudden bloodshed. Students picketed Western Deep's offices in downtown Johannesburg with signs saying LOW WAGES CAUSE REVOLUTION and SAP [South African Police] IS TRIGGER The English-language press called for an inquiry, and the Natal Mercury cautioned that South Africans should take the incident as a warning about the increasing tensions and frustrations generated by the years of apartheid. South Africa's implacable Prime Minister, John Vorster, seemed to take a different view; he praised the police for acting with "considerable restraint. Meanwhile, as the Africans mourned their dead, Western Deep's shareholders were assured that gold production had not been affected by the incident.





MAZIE WATCHES BRINK BUSS HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW



WOODY PLAYS A GIG

"This is Mazie's day," said Tricia Nixon Cox at the Westhampton Beach, N.Y., wedding of her sister-in-law Mary Ann Livingston Delafield Cox (daughter of the Socially Registered Howard Coxes) and Brinkley Stimson Thorne, who like his bride is a graduate of the Yale School of Architecture. Tricia was in pink chiffon and Husband Ed wore a dark gray pin-stripe suit, but many of the guests came in jeans or granny dresses. Mazie started out in her great-aunt's ivory satin wedding gown and ended up in a bathing suit and Indian shirt. For the ceremony itself, the guests were arranged in a circle symbolizing the Cheyenne medicine wheel. Later, a magician "levitated" the newlyweds and finally made them disappear in a puff of smoke.

Woody Allen, 37, the bespectacled unnyman who has schlemieled his way through a series of hit movies including Play It Again, Sam, is in dead earnest about playing Dixieland jazz. Allen has just begun his second year as a regular

Monday-night combo clarinetist at Michael's Pub. a Manhattan swingles' waterhole. It happens that Woody's next movie Sleeper is about a clarinet player, but Director Woody decided not to give himself the part.

Bob Hope, 70, is celebrating his 23rd year on TV and with Actress Ann-Margret, 32, enacts his version of the Billie Jean King/Bobby Riggs tennis match. Playing out of a phone booth while talking to his agent, occasionally reading a magazine, looking at her backward through a mirror or milking a cow, "Bobby Higgs" is handily beating an irate "Billie Jean

Margret." Until she starts doing bumps and grinds, at which point he strips down to star-spangled shorts and starts a verbal rally. "I've a better forehand, backhand and much prettier legs," Higgs boasts. "Are those your legs?" lobs Billie Jean Margret. "I thought they were two obsolete road maps. I dig antiques." Smash. Game. Show.

Julie Nixon Eisenhower's career as a third-grade teacher in Jacksonville, Fla., was halted the day after it started by a book cart that fell on her foot and broke her toe. Now, two years after the accident, Julie, who holds a master's in education, is returning to work as a \$10.-000-a-year editor for four children's magazines owned by Curtis Publishing Co. A White House spokesman said that Julie decided to get a job when she realized that her husband David Eisenhower, who is entering law school at George Washington University, "will be studying all the time." She will work partly at home in Bethesda, Md., partly at her publisher's offices in Indianapolis. Her commuting fare will be paid by her employer; her Secret Service man's fare by the Government.

British Author J.B. (John Boynton) Priestley, 79, who has outlived most of his literary rivals, has just come out with his 99th publication, a book entitled The English, whom many of his admirers think he epitomizes. In London, one of his plays, An Inspector Calls, has been restaged at the Mermaid, and another, Eden End, is slated as a tribute from the National Theater Company in April. Even his native Bradford, which Priestlev has written about none too kindly, conferred the freedom of the city on him. As for growing old, Priestley explained what it was like: "It is as though walking down Shaftesbury Avenue as a fairly young man, I was suddenly kidnaped,



"BOBBY HIGGS" PSYCHS "BILLIE JEAN MARGRET"







PEOPLE

rushed into a theater and made to don the gray hair, the wrinkles and the other attributes of age, then wheeled onstage. Behind the appearance of age I am the same person, with the same thoughts, as when I was younger.

The nostalgically costumed dancing audience looked like leftovers from that famous last tango in Paris. But the scene was Manhattan's huge, tacky Roseland Ballroom, and the crowd was bebopping to '30s songs like Minnie the Moocher. The occasion: The Pointer Sisters' highly hooplaed New York debut, hard on the spike heels of their hit album, simply titled The Pointer Sisters. "We're not rhythm and blues or jazz. We're a new category-variety," declared Ruth, the oldest of the four daughters of an Oakland preacher. The quartet mixed jive talk with Lambert, Hendricks and Ross-like jazz and performed some marvelously energetic and ornate scat that called down visions of Cab Calloway.

"I think the Miss America program is moving along, looking for another kind of woman. explained Winner for 1974 Rebecca Ann King to the Today Show's Barbara Walters as they discussed this year's consciousness-raised Atlantic City pageant, Certainly the former Miss Colorado showed herself to be one of a new breed. Her eyes remained dry throughout her coronation. When her sister said she expected to see Becky cry only on her wedding day, Becky retorted: "That's not a very realistic pos-sibility," adding that she might not even get married. Ms. America, an Iowa farmer's daughter and college graduate. has other plans first, like law school and a juvenile court judgeship.

When Cincinnati Clockmaker Joseph Bochenek took his son Chris, 12, to visit George Wallace in Montgomery, it was not to offer the Alabama Governor his political support. Bochenek wanted Wallace's support for his own drive to raise funds for research into spinal injuries and to boost his son's morale. Young Chris lost the use of his legs when a friend accidentally shot him in the spine just five days before the assassination attempt on Wallace. When the two paralytics got together, it was obvious that they were not down in spirits. Counseled Wallace: "The fact that we're in this

position doesn't preclude a useful and pleasurable life." Replied Chris, who manages to play baseball and even touch football and who since his accident has learned to ride a horse and do wheelchair tricks: "That's it in a nutshell. We can't stand up. but there are so many other things we can do."

Helen Gahagan Douglas, CHRIS SHOWS GEORGE A TRICK 72, the former actress whom

her opponent in the 1950 California Senate race dubbed the "Pink Lady" because of her supposed links with the Communist Party ("[She] is pink right down to her underwear," declared Richard Nixon), has turned up again, on the cover of Ms. magazine.

Living in Vermont with her husband of 42 years, Actor Melvyn Douglas, the ex-politico has been watching the Watergate hearings and raking up old memories. Among them: voting against a House resolution that would have forced all Executive agencies to make confidential information available to Congress-a bill fellow California Representative Nixon voted for.





The Student Lobbyists

They have neither long experience nor large expense accounts. If they wine and dine legislators, it is on potluck dinners of hamburgers or spaghetti. But after two years of work in the California Capitol in Searamento, members of the University of California Student Lobby have influenced the allocation of well over \$8,000,000 and won the respect of once skeptical lawmakers.

"A lot of professional lobbyists wild do much better if they could be half as good," says State Education Adviser Dr. Alex Sheriffs. California Governor Ronald Reagan, hardly a friend of student activists, now shares Sheriffs' estimate and considers the lobby "one of the university's strongest assets."

Started in 1971 with \$35,000 in student contributions, the U.C. Student Lobby was the first of its kind, but it now has its imitators at other campuses, such as the State University of New York and the University of Colorado. east and founded the National Student Lobby in Washington, D.C., to pressure Congress and federal agencies for financial aid to students.

The U.C. lobby operates on a yearly budget of \$50,000, provided by the student unions at each of the university's nine campuses. It is headed by three recent U.C. graduates (Kevin Bacon, Linda Bond, Tom DeLapp) assisted by nine student interns. The directors make years a consumer of the control of the years Each intern works for ten weeks, has his rent in Sacramento paid, and receives academic credit for his service. Bacon claims to have learned more in Sacramento "than in all my years of education put together. It's an exciting life, being only 23 and affecting the allocation of millions of dollars."

Among the lobby's achievements:

► Obtaining a \$1,000,000 fund to evaluate and upgrade undergraduate courses and teachers.

courses and teachers.

Pushing successfully for \$2,000,-000 in state payments for student aid programs to replace those abolished by

President Nixon's cutbacks.

Securing \$1.6 million in additional student financial aid for the 1972-73 year and \$2.5 million for 1973-74.

Realis co-director Bond. "When we first started we really didn't zero in on anything. We attacked a whole spectrum of problems like prison reform, women's rights and the environment. Now we just concern ourselves with student-related issues." It was this focus and devotion to detail that began to win the respect of legislations. Says Assembly, Speaker Bob Moretti. "I've seen them around. They've been effective because around. They've been effective because they know what they're lobbying about."

The lobby's clout was also enhanced when the voting age was reduced to 18 years in 1971. That added over 1,000,000 youths to the state's voting rolls. Says the U.C's official Sacramento lobbyist, Jay Michael: "Now legislators really have to listen to this group because their constituency poses a voting threat."

The U.C. student lobbyists operate in much the same manner as more professional groups. Each day all twelve not lobbyists receive a complete rundown of all the bils being proposed on either the senate or assembly floor. A bill falls into one of three categories—oppose, flavor, watching. If the lobbyists are opposed to a bill, they try to persuade the sponor to withdraw it. Each month the lobby puts out a score card of the upcoming bills and its attitude toward truttude truttude

Linda Bond says that it disturbs her "when people say the campuses are quiet. There are no more protests because they are no longer effective. Listen, you just don't get a million dollars by sitting on the Governor's front lawn. We're just smarter now."

Madame Provost

"Women. I love them," said Yalie President Kingman Brewster Jr. one day last spring. His comment was inspired by this year's 188 Good graduates—the first women to complete four undergraduate years at Yale. Last week Brewster demonstrated his enthusiasm for women the lobern Gray to the key position of provost. When she takes up her post next July, Mrs. Gray will be the university's chief educational and financial officer and possible heriess to the presidency.



HISTORIAN HANNA HOLBORN GRAY
She understands Machiavelli.

Although Mrs. Gray never studied at Yale, she has "a very special feeling" about the place because she grew up in New Haven. Her father, the late historian Hajo Holborn, came to Yale in 1934 as a refugee from Nazi Germany. Mrs. Grav herself went to Bryn Mawr before receiving her doctorate from Radcliffe. She has taught at Bryn Mawr, Harvard and the University of Chicago, where her husband Charles now is a professor of English history. Since 1971 she has been dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Northwestern, and after describing herself as "stunned" by her new appointment, she adds: "I never expected to leave here. Now I have got to educate myself for this.

There are hard lessons to learn. Yale lab has been running at a loss for about five years (current deficit: \$1,000,000), and Mrs. Gray already knows that, as she puts it, "academic planning is intimately related to the operating budget." Then there is the problem of coeducation. Says always may be a feeling manning the Yale women that they have not been fully accepted in the community. This is a disadvantage for the girls and noor for the university."

At 42, Mrs. Gray is not unprepared for her future. Aside from her practical experience, her scholarly studies on the Renaissance include a chapter on "Machiavelli: The Art of Politics and the Paradox of Power" in a collection of essays honoring her father. Defining the theories of the 15th century master of Florentine intrigue she wrote: "The viruos of power, can be judged by the configuration of the properties of the prop



LOBBYIST BACON (LEFT) WITH LEGISLATOR An exciting life at 23.

This healthy, normal baby has a handicap. She was born female.

When she grows up, her job opportunities will be limited, and her pay low. As a sales clerk, for instance, she'ill earn half of what a man does. If she goes to college, she'ill still earn less than many men with a 9th grade education. Maybe you

don't care—but it's a fact—job discrimination based on sex is against the law. And it's a waste. Think about your own daughter—she's handicapped too.

Womanpower. It's much too good to waste.

For information: NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund Inc., 127 East 59th Street, Dept. K. New York, N.Y. 10022

Viva Viva?

While introducing Viva, his new "international magazine for women," Editor-Publisher Bob Guccione describes his kind of female—"fusty, real, indefatigable, down-to-earth, fetching, bright, sexy, uncompromising." If that paragon reads the first issue this week, she is likely to decide that Guccione is putting her on.

Guccione made his reputation with Penthouse, his raunchy, lighthearted superskin magazine for men (TIME, July 30). Piru was supposed to be a bright and sephisticated monthly for women logical goal, but he problems begin with the publisher himself. To place the magzaine in a cosmic context, Guccione makes the dubious prophecy that "a new perch of madness and excess avails us." He protests against the Supreme Court's "adomizes the Constitution."

Beefcake Act. If readers can survive Guccione's pretensions, they will find an impressive list of authors: J.P. Donleavy, Joyce Carol Oates, Tom Wicker, plus an interview with Norman Mailer. The fiction by Donleavy and Oates, however, is thin, and the article by Wicker is merely a stale list of proposed political reforms. Mailer, certainly a timely subject for a probing interview in a women's magazine, was questioned ever so gently by an old friend and sometime associate, Buzz Farber. In fact, only eight of the 23 contributors are women. Even a solid advice article on how women can protect themselves from VD is written by a man. Two other articles are clearly directed toward women, one on the aphrodisiac aspects of smell and the other on male sexual fantasies. The first is old-hat, the second a bit sick.

A Guccione magazine, of course, is worth nothing without exposed flesh, and Viw has that. In a 15-page color spread about a promiscous pienic in Old England, the softly lit photos show total female nutily but, surprisingly, the man is as carefully shielded as Marlon Brando in Last Tango in Paris. A 14-page beefcake act by a ruggeddy handsome young boxer is beautifully done, but is marred by self-conscious cropping of poses in the locker room and shower.

One explanation for Viva's disappointing debut may be Guccione's adhoe staff setup. Essentially the same crew that publishes Penthouse put together Viva. As the new magazine was soging to press in some confusion, two senior staffers, Executive Editor Armo Seidel, resigned, complaining that Guecione repeatedly changed almost every page weeks after the closing deadline.

The press run for the first issue is 1,000,000, but Guccione is counting on

The Multiple Agent

In the cramped, seedy office that the Heart Newspapers maintain for their London correspondent, Seymour Freidin sits among some of the mementos of a long and prolific career. There is a citation from the Overseas Press Club for



CORRESPONDENT SEYMOUR FREIDIN Almost a hero?

distinguished foreign reporting. There is an autographed picture of his friend. Senator Henry Jackson. To his credit are four books, dozens of magazine articles, countless newspaper stories and columns going back to Word War II. None of these, however, earned Freidin he attention he has received since Jack Anderson recently named him as an agent paid by the Republicans to spy on Democratic presidential candidates in 1968 and 1951.

Freidin disagrees with the label, but acknowledges the activity. Actually, he was the original "Chapman's friend," the code name that Nixon Campaign Aide Murray Chotiner gave to two paid informants who traveled with the Humphrey and McGovern press parties. The material they delivered was pretty tame. Freidin and the woman who succeeded him as the second Chapman's friend.

Lucianne Cummings Goldberg, reported the candidate's latest speeches, activities and statements to Chotiner. Freidin added some analysis of his own. John Mitchell called the material "junk," and it appears that nothing really confidential or damaging was sent.

Goldberg's name surfaced first. She is a freelancer on the fringes of Washington journalism, and her participation in the caper was dismissed as a bad joke. But Freidin, 56, though never in the top stratum of his trade, is clearly in a different league from Goldberg. He marched into Prague with Patton and later served as foreign editor of the New York Herald Tribune. He is also a Democrat. Why did he become involved in so tawdry an episode?

Double Agent. The money was one factor. Freidin says that he was paid \$30,000 plus \$10,000 for expenses last year and a lesser amount in 1968. Actually, Freidin says, he was a double agent or maybe even a triple one. He told the Humphrey people in 1968 and the Mc-Govern staff last year that he was working on a campaign book. While feeding information to the Republicans, he was really trying to gather material for an "inside" book about internal friction in the G.O.P. camp. He sees no distinction between what he did and the ploy used by Joe McGinniss in 1968. McGinniss worked as a Republican campaign staffer while secretly doing research for The Selling of the President 1968, a tough and witty attack on Richard Nixon and some of his aides. "If I had brought it off." Freidin says ruefully, "everyone would be calling me a big hero.

The distinction between McGinniss and Freidin, of course, is that McGinniss was not taking money from one party to spy on the other. It was not the first time that Freidin had accepted pay while trading information. Freidin, like some other correspondents overseas, became friendly with CIA agents in trouble spots around the world. While covering the Soviet takeovers in Eastern Europe in the 1940s. Freidin was often debriefed by CIA men and got leads from them in return. Occasionally, he says, he accepted CIA money-"so little that it was laughable." To Freidin, a staunch cold warrior like many of his colleagues there, the relationship was all part of the fight against Communism. He dealt with the CIA, he claims, "because it was the right thing. I never told them anything that I wouldn't print

In 1966 the Iderald Tribune folded, and soon the cold war began to fade as a big, continuing story. Freidin found himself adrift, his expertise devalued, the demand for his byline sinking. It is a common situation for aging journalists who have committed themselves to one subject or cause. "I wanted to do a book on the States," he recalls, "but my problem was how I could get an anale I. Went

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thoughtfully.
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There's one that's right for you.
"Scotch" Brand The overwhelming choice of professional recording

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Great Entertainers:
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THE PRESS

to the 1968 conventions, and at the Republican Convention I met Murray

Chapman's friend was soon born romically, Freiding ont no book at all out of the 1968 campaign. In 1972, he says, he knew "something fishy was going on among the Republicans, but he was unwarer of the Watergate secrets. After that alony broke, he diverged to the conuless. So he quit before the election and signed on with Hearst. Now, with his unless do he quit before the election and signed on with Hearst. Now, with his here motoriety, he claims to have a number of offers to write his inside book; he feels in demand again. This week he feels in demand again. This week host to share that vices are the same that the time share that the time share that the time of time

Fact v. Opinion

What is a nice Jewish boy from Brooklyn doing posing as a hard-eyed Arab on the cover of Newsweek? "We couldn't find any Arabs," explained Manhattan Talent Agent Steve Kaye.



"That's no Arab."

His firm had been commissioned to find a model for a photo that would show an Arab holding a gasoline hose. The theme: "Arab Oil Squeeze." Kaye volunteered his own bearded, dark visage and even provided a headdress—one that he had bought, of course, in Israel, where his brother lives on a kibbutz.

"How was Newsweek to know I'd been bar-mitzvahed 20 years ago?" asks Kave, 33. "All they knew was that they needed an Arab fast and I looked like one in the picture." To get the perfect shot. Kaye and photographers took over a gas station in Queens. "A crowd formed as soon as we got there," recalls Kaye, "and I was afraid the Jewish Defense League might show up." His caftan wasn't blown until one of Kave's clients in radio saw the magazine and announced to his listeners. "That's no Arab, that's my Jewish agent." For his own part, Kaye says he is worried that his Zionist grandmother will be offended and he is concerned that he has been typecast. So he won't be able to pose as Moshe Dayan some day. On the other hand, he did not have to split the \$200 modeling fee with an agent.

Introducing the 1974 Buicks.



1974 Riviera. Buick's ultimate personal luxury car.



The new Riviera. Obviously.

For 1974, we took what was already a great road car and matched its looks to its performance.

Note the new formal roofline, the European looking rear deck and the classic long hood. (Beneath which is a 455 cubic-inch V-8, standard.)

We redesigned the interior as well. So that available upholstery options now include ribbed velour and real, honest-to-goodness leather.



(That's the leather above.)

And we added conveniences. Like windshield wipers that can provide a single wipe at the press of a button. And an electronic digital clock. And a 6-position tilt steering wheel. All standard.

What we didn't redesign was Riviera's ride and handling. That was already excellent. And with the GS package that's available, you can make a good thing even better.

If you're thinking of a personal luxury car, check out a 1974 Riviera. The two of you might just get together.

Wouldn't you really rather have a Buick?



1974 Century Regal.

We've opened the doors of the sporty car to the man with a family.



Last year's Century Regal Coupe made such a hit, we were hard-pressed to come up with a way to improve it.

That is, until we decided to offer it as a 4-Door Sedan.

That's exactly what we've done. Now there are two Century Regals.

Now you can get the personalcar styling, great ride and elegant interiors you'd expect of a Regal—and the



convenience of four doors

A 350 cubic-inch V-8, automatic transmission, power steering and front disc brakes are standard on both models. And best of all, the price is well within the reach of young buyers, who are the kind of people Regal appeals to.

> If you're an aggressive young person, consider the Century Regal Coupe.

And if you're an aggressive young person with a family, consider the Century Regal 4-Door Sedan.

Wouldn't you really rather have a Buick?



First we took a car that already looked so good, people thought they couldn't afford it—and we made it even more beautiful.

This is the new LeSabre Luxus Hardtop Coupe with its sleek new formal roofline. Hard to believe you're looking at one of Buick's lowest priced full-sized cars.

It has a new full-width grille, new wraparound tail-



lights, and a new squared-off deck treatment.

It has richer interior trim.

And it has the kind of standard equipment worthy of a full-sized car bearing the Buick name. A 350-cubic-inch V-8, power steering, power front disc brakes, an automatic transmission—it's all there.

Now. Combine all that with LeSabre's surprisingly reasonable price and traditionally high resole value, and you have what we humbly believe is one of the finest automotive values on the market.

LeSabre. It's a beautiful and affordable way to own a full-sized Buick.

Wouldn't you really rather have a Buick?

1974 LeSabre.

Our goal was to make it beautiful. And affordable.



This isn't simply the most luxurious car we build. It's one of the most luxurious cars anybody builds.

And one foolproof way to know if you're dealing with a true luxury car is to take a good hard look at the kind of standard equipment it carries

Like a 455-cubic-inch V-8, for example, variable-ratio power steering, power front disc brakes, and a Turbo-Hydramatic transmission.

It's all standard



So is an improved ride (no easy task, improving a ride that was already superb).

So are two-way power front seats. So are power windows. So is Electra's new crushedvelour upholstery. Naturally there is an equally extensive list of available refinements and equipment. You're looking at one of the more impressive ones. It's the new padded vinyl Landau top that you can order when you to but the Electra Limited Coupe.

The 1974 Electra Limited.
If you're in the market for an honest-to-goodness, all-out luxury car, you don't have to look any farther. Or pay more.

Wouldn't you really rather have a Buick?

1974 Electra Limited.

It goes to extremes only a luxury-car owner can appreciate.



When we designed and built Apollo, we weren't designing and building just another small American car.

Our goal was to give America a small car that had weight, performance, and offered personal comforts that some other small cars had been doing without.

And in mid-1973 that's precisely the kind of small car we introduced.

What you're looking at here is a refined version of that car.



The grille has been redesigned.
New interior fabrics are
offered. Bucket seats are available for the first time. So
are steel-belted radial-ply tires.
So are three new and

exclusive Apollo colors.

What has remained is our philosophy about small cars.

Which is why we have two Buick V-8's available for Apollo. And air conditioning. And a high level of both exterior and interior trim. And power accessories that help make driving easier.

The 1974 Apollo. If you're looking for small-car maneuverability and economy without giving up performance and comfort, you've just found it.

1974 Apollo. By Buick.

We wanted to give people a small car to move up to.





Henry Aaron's Golden Autumn

The spring of 1954 was a memorable season. After seven years of fighting, the French were ready to pull out of Viet French were ready to pull out of Viet Nam. Gamal Addel Nasser took over as Premier of Egyst. The U.S. Supreme Court ruided that racial segregation in public schools was unconstitutional. And on an April afternoon when the Army-McCarrby hearings were dominated to the control of the court of t

The world has turned. New wars have been fought and settled, dictatorships established and overthrown, but Hank Aaron endures. The wonder is not only his staying power but his amazing consistency, which has won the Atlanta Braves outfielder 14 major-league records. Even so, it is his relentless pursuit of the record that has made him at age 39 the single most conditions.

spicuous figure in American sports. Last week, 20 seasons older, 30 lbs. heavier and 2,953 games more experienced than when he hit home run

slugger steps into the box to face a good pitcher, it is man-to-man combat, and the possibility of a home run still carries excitement. With Aaron, year in and year out, the expectation has always been present. Now, with the record so close at hand, there is an exquisite tension. Will he or won't he did this season. If nayring training, Aaron himself allowed that at best he had most off his contemporaries are breaking into the insurance business or learning microchone manners. he confessed

the fast, decisive stroke that can de-

termine the outcome of a contest. Aaron.

Ruth's heir if not his rival, has kept

that drama alive. Baseball may no long-

er be the national pastime. But when a

Sleeping Lion. Will he or won't he do it this season? In spring training, Aaron himself allowed that at best he had only an outside chance. At an age when most of his contemporaries are breaking into the insurance business or learning microphone manners, he confessed that "I can't play every day anymore. It's not that you get tired, but your body just doesn't come back as fast as it did You think you can swing the bat, but you're just a fraction off. The balls you used to hit out of the ballpark you're fouling off. I need more sleep now. Sometimes I'll lie down at 9 p.m. and sleep till 9 a.m.

Once the season began, opposing pitchers felt as though they had awakened a sleeping lion. Though he has sat out 39 games so far this season, Aaron has been belting the ball as if a time machine had somehow subtracted ten birthdays. As of last week, the man who said that he would be satisfied with 30 home runs this year already had 37—the fourth highest total in the majors. Going into the 1973 season. Aaron was averaging one home run for every 16 atbats. Now he is hitting one roundtripper every nine times he goes to the plate. The old man, in fact, is having a golden autumn. In his last 14 games. Aaron hit six homers, drove in 17 runs and batted a lusty .510.

Now that Aaron is closing in on 715, his fans are growing restless. Two weeks ago, after Aaron hit Nos. 708 and 709 against the San Diego Padres, the California crowd roundly booed Padre Pitcher Mike Caldwell for striking Henry out on his last time at bat. After a rash of racist hate mail early this year, Aaron has been receiving nearly 2,000 letters weekly from such varied admirers as moon-struck teen-agers ("We love you, Hanky-poo") and Alabama Governor George Wallace. NBC stands ready to interrupt its regularly scheduled programs to show Aaron hitting Nos. 712 through 715. Computer analysts, astrologists and assorted clairvoyants are issuing almost daily predictions on his chances for the record this year (latest consensus: a cliffhanger until the season's last day, Sept. 30). Aaron himself says: "I don't know. I can't predict. I just

715

No. 1. Hammerin Hank drove No. 710 cover the left-centerfield wall at Atlanta Stadium. Going into the weekend, with 13 games remaining on the schedule, he was within suspenseful reach of what is being billed as the greatest moments in sports history: the instants when he hist Nos. 714 and 715 to tie and then break Babe Ruth's home-run record.

Flesh and Blood. On one level.

Aaron's reach for the record is a consummate professional's personal quest for immortality. For years he was underrated, and that still rankles. "Te always read Mickey Mantle, Willie Mays, Roger Maris-then Hank Aaron. I've worked awfully hard to get my name up front. I've waited for my time, and it's just now coming." he told TIME Correspondent Paul Witteman.

Aaron's pursuit of the Babe's magic number has other meanings as well. Ruth was larger than life, Gee box next page) a carefree superman in a giddy era. Aaron cannot depose him no matter how many home runs he hits. But Aaron, by comparison merely a flesh-and-blood Everyman, demonstrates that a hero need not be mythic.

Ruth used the home run to transform baseball. In the process, he made the homer a part of American culture, a symbol of the country's affection for



SPORT

want to keep messing up that computer." On the road Aaron draws up to 10 000 additional fans to the host team's ballpark. Last weekend in Cincinnati, the leftfield seats were pregame sellouts. At home, attendance remains woefully low because Atlanta is pre-eminently a football town, because the Braves are nowhere near being pennant contenders and because an Aaron home run is a common occurrence in a stadium that the players call "the launching pad." Nonetheless, the Braves and the city fathers are beating the promotional drums. Giant billboards have been erected to give Aaron's latest homer total. A street and school will be renamed for Aaron. Cash rewards for returning Aaron home-run balls have attracted loyal bands of fans equipped with everything from catchers' mitts to lacrosse sticks and huge nets attached to fishing poles. "Of course, I'd like to hit em in front of \$0,000 fans," says Aaron. "But when I cross the plate, I don't care if it's 2,000 or 5,000. It counts."

What makes his success this season all the more remarkable is that many teams are defending against him by using an "Aaron shift"—moving the second baseman and the rightfielder to the left side of the diamond to counter his pull-hitting power. Pitchers are giving him nothing but bad stuff or walking

him intentionally. "Hell," says Aaron, "I don't even see good pitches in batting practice anymore."

When Aaron first came up with the Braves, he was a notroine shad-hall hitter. On one occasion, he reached out and poked a high outside pitch over the wall and then was called out for having stepped beyond the batter's box to hit the ball. No more. Now, he says, he has to discipline himself "to wait for good pitches. I eventually get them, but I have to be patient."

More perhaps than any other hitter in the league, Aaron has the time to look over a pitch in the half-second or so that it takes to reach the plate. Blessed with

Ruth: The Game's Slugging Legend

He was, by any generation's box score, a monument of ulent, accomplishment amount of ulent, accomplishment and the second of the

In a sport that nourishes itself on an endless catalogue of statistics, the Babe's achievements are as secure in the record books as the memory of his magnificent seasons at Yankee Stadium. The House That Ruth Built. In a career that spanned 22 seasons, from the property of the propert

Weaned in a seedy Baltimore saloon and shunted off to a Catholic trade school for the underprivileged by his barrender father, Ruth was only 19 when he became a pitcher for the Ball-timore Orioles in the International League and the legal ward of the Oriole manager. In 1915, one season later, he moved up to the majors and won 18 games as a lanky lefthander for the Boston Red Sox. After that he put opether winning seasons of 23 and 24 games each, plus victories in three World Series starts, before he changed from pitching to full-time batting—and altered the nature of the mational artered the nature of the mational

In 1919, just four seasons after his Red Sox had won the American League pennant with a team total of 13 home runs, he smashed the single-season homer record with the then astronomical figure of 29. That was only the beginning. The following season, his first as a Yankee, he clouted 54. The runner-

up, George Sister, had 19. In fact, Ruth's homer-un record that year was greater than the team total of 14 of the 15 other major-league clubs. Yankee attendance ballooned to nearly 1.3 milion, from 61),000 the previous year. The crowds came to watch the power and grace ce his peculiar pigeon-toed total as he rounded the bases after clouting one into the stands.

He simultaneously developed a reputation for cloud in the dining room. A typical Ruthian breakfast: a porterhouse steak, four fried eggs and a large portion of fried potatoes, washed down with a pot of coffee and a pin of bourbon. Between games of a doubleheader, made by Teamantal Lou Gehrig's mother) with a quart of chocolate ice cream and devour the conocction.

He also continued to devour American League pitching. He hit his record 60 in 1927, 54 more in 1928 and hen, after the stock-market crash in 1929, held out for what seemed to be a stupendous salary \$80,000. He was counseled against the move by a sportswirter whose principal argument was that President Herbert Hoover was only making \$75,000. With irrefutable logic, Ruth replied, "Yeah, but I had a better year than he did."

Toward the end, playing out his days with the Boston Braves as a spin-dly-legged, potbellied oldtimer of 40, he reached back one May afternoon and recovered for a brief instant the intuitive skills of earlier springs. A Pitts-burgh sportswriter had kept him propped against a bar the night before until 5 a.m., but no matter. With three swings, the Babe hit homers 712, 713 and 714, driving the final pitch completely out of Fortes Field.

When asked once whether he could have hit 400 (his career average was 342) if he had concentrated on meeting the ball for mere base hits rather than swinging for the fences, Ruth replied: "Four hundred? Hell, kid, I could have hit 500." He probably could have. But that would have left Hank Aaron no one to chase.

RARE RUTH AT YANKEE STADIUM OLDTIMER FAREWELL, JUNE 1948



IT'S TIME YOU MOVED INTO A CLIMATE THAT ADJUSTS TO YOU.



GM's Automatic Temperature Control. Set it and forget it.

Yes, you can move into a new GM car with a heating and cooling system that adjusts to you. It's an automatic climate control that monitors and controls to make it just right for you. No need to select whether the unit is heating or cooling. No need to turn it on or off. Just dial your comfort level on the fingertip control. A single setting does it for year-round comfort.

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Heating is just one big job the automatic temperature control helps handle for you. In winter it even waits until the engine is warm before the blower comes on. No guesswork involved. Just set it like a home thermostat and it'll keep you almost as comfortable as you are in your own home. The automatic temperature control unit does all the work.



Get what you want out of air conditioning. On a hot day, for instance, the automatic temperature control will help deliver full-power cooling immediately and as long as necessary-right to the level of comfort you've selected. It even adjusts to special situations like bright sunlight coming in the windows. So there'll be no need to adjust hot-and-cold control levers in the summer, either, It's really automatic.

For continuous comfort.

No matter what time of year it is, the automatic temperature control allows the air conditioner to do its part in keeping humidity down-giving you a comfortable climate in all

weather. In fact, there will be times when both the heating and the air conditioning systems will be working together to bring you a precise, constant level of climate comfort you never thought possible.



Electronic sensors are part of the control system. One sensor is located in the passenger compartment to monitor inside air. The other is positioned in the air intake duct and senses outside air temperature.

They detect the changes, and the system then makes even very small adjustments to keep you comfortable, month in, month out, Automatically,

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It's available on full-size and some intermediate-size models of the above lines. This comfort is called Comfortron on Chevrolets, Automatic Temperature Control on Pontiacs, and Automatic Climate Control on Buicks and Cadillacs. It's one of the ultimate pleasures in driving today. So, order your new GM car equipped with a climate that adjusts to you.

It's time.

For your comfort by Delco Electronics.









Delco Electronics, Division of General M







wrists eight inches around-as thick as the business end of his 35-in., 34-oz, bat -he has the strength to lean into a pitch and then, if it is not to his liking, snap his bat back at the last possible instant. It is an advantage measured in milliseconds, but it is one reason why Aaron does not strike out as often as most other long-ball hitters. "It's fantastic how long he can look at a pitch before he decides whether to swing," says former Teammate Warren Spahn, now a pitching coach. "It's as good as giving him an extra strike.

Aaron wisely refuses to give advice on hitting because "I really can't describe my way to anyone. Just be quick with your hands and your belly button. Adds Bill Lucas, director of the Braves' farm system: "When we are teaching young players to hit, Hank Aaron is not the example we use. In his matter-of-fact way, Aaron ad-

mits to having an encyclopedic knowledge of pitchers. "The moment I leave the dugout," he says, "I'm concentrating on that pitcher. I never take my eye off



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: FIANCÉE BILLYE WILLIAMS; AARON RELAXING ON FIELD; WITH MOM & DAD IN MOBILE

him. If I see a pitcher once, I'll never forget the date or place. If I see him more than once. I can tell you exactly what kind of pitcher he is. At the end of the season. I can tell you who I hit every home run off of."

Aaron's overall cool on the field borders on the comatose. He rarely if ever argues with an umpire. When he strikes out, he walks impassively back to the dugout, places his bat in the rack, puts his helmet on the shelf and quietly sits down or steps into the clubhouse rampway to smoke a cigarette. When patrolling leftfield, he never runs faster than he has to, never throws the ball harder than is necessary. Even so, his minimum is good enough to have won him three Golden Glove awards as the National League's best fielder at his position. When asked why he does not attempt the flashy Willie Mays type plays, he says, "I'm pacin' myself."

Rag Balls. When he was a boy, the third of eight children. Henry's pace never varied. Every day, his mother Estella recalls, he and his brothers* made a beeline for the baseball diamond a block away from the family's one-stor frame house in Toulminville, a black section of Mobile. But never on Sunday: Estella ruled baseball unfit for the Sabbath. Father Herbert, then a \$75-a-week rivet bucker for a shipbuilding firm, kept his boys supplied with homemade baseball gloves and rag balls tied together with shoestrings. "When Hank was a youngster," recalls his father, "I carried him over to watch Jackie Robinson play an exhibition game in Mobile. Hank told me he would be up in the major leagues

*Tommie Aaron, 34, who played for the Braves in the late 1960s, is now managing the club's farm

with Robinson before Jackie was through. He was too

Aaron played high school football well enough to be offered a college scholarship, but books were not his speed. At 18, with \$2, two pairs of pants, and two sandwiches in a brown paper bag, he took his first train ride and joined the Indianapolis Clowns, a barnstorming black team. He played shortstop for \$200 a month. Looking Aaron over one month later, Braves Scout Dewey Griggs was startled to find that he was batting cross-handed, a handicap that every schoolboy learns to avoid. The scout advised Aaron to switch to the standard grip, then watched as Henry collected seven hits, including two home runs, in nine times at bat. "I don't know what it would take to

get this guy," Griggs told the Braves' management, "but I'd pay it out of my own pocket." It took, as it happened, just \$350, or \$50 more a month than the New York Giants were offering Aaron at the time. That paltry sum, recalls Aaron, "was the only thing that kept Willie Mays and me from being teammates." And the Giants from winning untold World Series.

Verbal Abuse. Aaron then took his first plane ride-to join the Braves' farm team in Eau Claire, Wis., where he hit 336 and was named rookie of the year. Next season he moved up to Jacksonville and led the Sally League in everything but hot-dog sales. He was named the league's most valuable player, and he also committed more errors than any other second baseman. It was then that the Braves decided to put him in the outfield. The first black to play in the Sally League, Aaron could not eat or stay in the same hotels with the white players; he had to find lodgings in black homes. "Aaron got a lot of verbal abuse during games," recalls one of his former Jacksonville teammates. "but I never saw him react to it. He'd come to the park by himself, never joining in the clubhouse kidding and agitating. He was like a phantom. You never heard him, and away from the park, you never saw him

Aaron was equally inconspicuous when he joined the Braves for spring training in 1954. "If I said three words. he says, "it was an upset. I just wasn't any kind of talker." The anonymity soon faded when Braves Outfielder Bobby Thomson broke his leg in an exhibition game and Aaron was told, "Kid, it's your job until somebody takes it away from you." No one has.

Today there is no removing Aaron. the private person, from the public eye. Ironically, the acclaim that was denied him through much of his career now threatens to overwhelm him. In defense, he has developed stock answers for the stock questions that he hears every day, What do you have to do to break Ruth's mark? "Hit more home runs." How do you feel about Ruth? "I'm not trying to make anyone forget Babe Ruth. I just want them to remember Henry Aaron.

What is your reaction to the hate mail? "The more they push me, the more I want the record." How are you holding up under the pressure? "Frankly, I don't think about it."

But he must. Though the hate mail has tapered off, armed bodyguards air still close by. When he is on the field, planicalthes detectives patrol the left-field bleachers, their pistols hidden in binocular cases. On the road, Aaron sticks close to his hotel room and has all his calls screened. In Atlanta he parks his car in the stadium tunnel rather than in the players parking tot. He er than in the players parking tot. He crush of autograph seekers. And every chance he gets, he slips saway and goes fishing on his 27-ft. cabin cruiser, where "no phones can bother you."

Never Flashy. Aaron's life-style, subdued to begin with, has grown even more so. Divorced from his wife Barbara in 1971, he lives alone in a fiveroom high-rise apartment in Atlanta, within view of the stadium lights. Often a couple of his four children stay with him. He is engaged to Billye Williams, an attractive and articulate widow who is a hostess on an Atlanta TV talk show. Fastidious but never flashy in his wardrobe. Aaron is proud that he was named one of the ten best-dressed men in the U.S. two years ago. He drives a 1973 Chevrolet and often eats lunch in a tiny diner in the black section of Atlanta. Otherwise, says a friend, "Hank's idea of a big night out is dinner at a Poly-

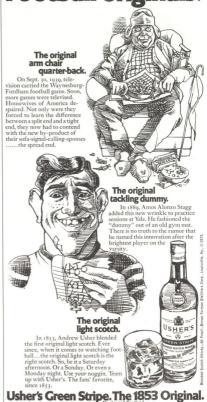
nesian restaurant.

Though he generally shuns the banquet circuit, Aaron has become increasingly active in various black causes, and he counts the Rev. Jesse Jackson as one of his closest friends. "It's just like a man going to school," he says of his change from reticent rookie ballplayer to outsoken social critic. "When a man gets a Ph.D., he's more qualified to speak, and more people listen to him. I decided that whenever I got into a position to speak out more, I would."

Recently, when asked what advice he would give black children about going into sports, Aaron said: "Until we crack the area of managers, front-office personnel and coaches, there's really hope for black kids coming into sports. Then they're finished with us. What baseball needs to do is to give blacks an opportunity to show their ability to lead in other places than just the field."

That is precisely what Aaron plans to do when his 200,000-a-year contract expires next season. "I'd like to stay in baschall," he says, "All I want is a chance like Stam Musia got, a chance like Stam Musia got, a chance for his pursuit of Ruth's record, he says. "To be frank, it is not as important to me as to baseball. The only thing I ever thought about was to be as good as I could." In ever thought about being the beat good as I could. I never thought about being the beat good as I could." In Aaron's case, good as lee now from grant and the says good has been more than great.

Football originals.





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TAMBOURINES JINGLING, ARMS WAVING, JESUS PEOPLE CELEBRATE AT RALLY IN PENNSYLVANIA POTATO FIELD

RELIGION

The Jesus Evolution

When word got out that the Danish government was helping to fund Jens Jørgen Thorsen's blasphemous new film The Love Affairs of Jesus Christ, the Young Christians mobilized a protest march of 5.000 people through the streets of Copenhagen. In Amsterdam, a summertime citadel for hippies, many of Holland's 10,000 Jesus People joined a throng of young evangelists from overseas in distributing roses and Gospels as they marched to a park service. Some 8.000 youths, most of them from eastern Pennsylvania, descended on a potato field near Morgantown for an exuberant three-day Jesus festival, complete with prophecies and rock bands.

Such gatherings are not large compared with the major rock festivals, but they indicate that the Jesus movement, unlike many aspects of the youth counterculture, has survived the fad phase and is settling down for the long haul. Says Christine Clausen, 22, a Califormany. "The trippers, the bandwagon jumpers, the people who were just looking for another high have left."

A recent directory lists 259 Jesus comunities and 49 newspapers in North America, but compilers claim that these are only a fraction of the Jesus groups. Many youths have blended into conventional churches or inconspicuous little house fellowships. Others have departed for rural areas.

Thriving Groups. California's Jesus People, who started the whole movement, are not seen on the streets much any more, but many of the earliest groups still thrive. Chuck Smith's Calvary Chapel in Costa Mesa, which has six touring bands, had to put up a tent for the overflow crowds, then an auditorium.

that holds 2,000. The Tony and Susan Alamo Christian Foundation near Saugus has bought a 160-acre farm, a gas station, a thrift shop and a motel. Kent Philpott's ministry north of San Francisco runs a construction business and several farms, plus rehabilitation centers, a counseling center and a bookstore.

'We used to get most of our people off the street," Philpott reports. "Now most of them are referrals from social agencies." Since hard-drug usage has tapered off. The Center in Menlo Park now spends up to half its time on emotional problems instead of only addiction. Says Director Ted Wise, one of the first hippie Christians: "We use the Bible as therapy. It is as effective as anything going." Wise adds that the Jesus kids are growing up, marrying and having children. "They are more concerned with working out their life situations as families, rather than as Gospel gypsies. Other Jesus alumni are less noticeable because they are going to school. The new seminary at Anaheim's bustling Melodyland Christian Center hopes its nearly 250 students will provide theological leadership for the Neo-Pentecostalists, who form a major element in the youth revival.

Jesus centers outside California are also becoming solidly established. Carl Parks' Voice of Elijah in Spokane, Wash, is three years old and still expanding. It has a staff of 100, the Truth newspaper with a 250.000 press run and it has bought 260 acres north of town for its new headquarters. Crews of young "highway missionaries" travel cross-country. This week Parks and the group's rock band, The Wilson McKinley, hit lowa and Colorado.

A ten-acre former dude ranch outside Tucson became Maranatha House two years ago, and now houses 40 young evangelists and draws 600 people to weekly services. At Virginia Beach, Va., under-25s predominate in the congregation of 1,200 at robust Rock Church, Pentecostalist Pastor John Gimenez is a former heroin addict from Spanish Harlem with a sixth-grade education

Current Diaspora. The division of the Milwaukee Jesus People last year into three new groups illustrates the movement's current diaspora. One group became Jesus People U.S.A., 44 youths who evangelize in Chicago's counterculture areas. Sixty others joined a tent revival called Christ Is the Answer, which, with 200 youths aboard, is now working the Midwest. The third Milwaukee segment, which numbers 70. toured Europe, then landed in a dilapidated house in South London and called itself the Jesus Family. The group was one of many youth organizations involved in SPREE '73, a week-long mass rally in London last month that featured Billy Graham and Johnny Cash.

Abroad, the revival takes a different tone in each nation. In France, the small movement is "more meditative and reflective" than in America, says ex-Professor Brian Tatford, who operates 22 l'Eau Vive missions. On the other hand, Johny Noer says his Young Christians of Copenhagen are more activist than the Americans, combatting godless philosophies, liberal theologians, pornography and the government. In Australia, where the movement involves 10,000 youths (four years ago there were none), leaders say they want to avoid the Americans' mistakes. John Holbertton of Melbourne's Jesus Light and Power House thinks that many in the U.S. "didn't realize that there is no instant spiritual fix. Instead, there's a lot of homework to be done.

The most remote Jesus outpost to

TIME, SEPTEMBER 24, 1973

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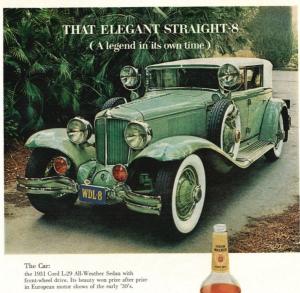
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WALKER'S DELUXE

That elegant straight-8



RELIGION

date is run by Floyd McClung, who once worked with Youth with a Mission, a gogetting organization that fields some 10,000 part-time young evangelists round the world. McClung, a giant of 6 ft. 6 in., and a group of youths started Dilaram House in Kabul, Afghanistan, in 1971. He says: "We identify with the Jesus movement in belief but not in methodology." He means that his ministry-mostly to foreign students, many of them drug users-is easygoing, not lapel-grabbing. This is a wise policy, since Afghanistan has a fiercely Moslem regime that just tore down the only church in the nation. This month Mc-Clung was in Katmandu, Nepal, where conversion to Christianity is a crime, to check on a similar Jesus house that a colleague started last year. McClung also has a small house in Pakistan at the foot of the Khyber Pass, and last week he acquired another in New Delhi

What is the Jesus movement doing to Christianity? A staff memo for the U.S. Catholic Conference last year raised the standard objections: It tends to be simplistic, emotional, antirational. naive and, because of the leaders' authority over their young followers, "very manipulative." Robert S. Ellwood Jr. of the University of Southern California, in his new book One Way, says that the Jesus movement has only converted a hundred thousand people at most. But he thinks that it has at least held a generation of evangelical youths to their churches and made this style of Christianity a live alternative again. Liberal religion is "culture-affirming," according to Ellwood, and functions best in a stable society. By contrast, the Jesus movement epitomizes the evangelicals' "survival Christianity," in which alienated groups find religious stability amid social turmoil.

Mixed Minyan

In traditional Judaism, a service can be held without a rabbi but not without a minyan (congregation) of ten men aged 13 or over. In emergencies nine men and a young boy will do; women have not counted at all. The liberal Reform branch of Judaism has no such sex rule, and last week the middle-of-the-road Conservative branch announced that it too was abandoning the tradition. The 9-4 vote by the Committee on Jewish Law and Standards is a natural outgrowth of the Conservative branch's earlier move to provide religious education for women, and of those women's desire for equal rights.

One committeeman who voted against the move, Rabib David M. Feld-man, still had doubts: "I wouldn't want to see a unise, law." The ruling nudges Conservatives away from Orthodoxy, and last week the heads of both the largest body of Orthodox rabbis and of the Reform synagogue union implied that strict raditions and those who keep the strict traditions and those who keep the strict traditions and those who do not.



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The Unnecessary Illness

On the surface. Joan and her husband Bob seemed compatible. But biologically, they were not. Bob's blood was Rh-positive, Joan's negativemeaning that she lacked the Rh factor* present in most blood. The difference had no adverse effect on their first child, an Rh-positive boy born in a Louisville hospital two years ago. But their second, born last year, suffered from a condition called erythroblastosis fetalis. which destroyed his red blood cells, leaving him severely anemic with an accumulation of toxic substances in his tiny body. Soon after birth, he died

The case is not unusual. Twelve percent of all American marriages pair an Rh-negative woman with an Rh-positive man. Of the 3.3 million deliveries that take place in the U.S. each year, 260,000 result in the birth of an Rhpositive baby to an Rh-negative mother, and of these babies, at least 10% are likely to be afflicted with some degree of Rh disease. The irony is that this threat is unnecessary. Medicine has an effective weapon against Rh disease.

The first child of a positive-negative couple is usually unaffected. But if the baby is Rh-positive, and the chances are 3 in 5 that he will be, then there is an increasing chance of trouble in later pregnancies. Exposure to Rh-positive fetal

A substance on the surface of red blood cells that is crucial, along with the A, B and O factors, in matching blood types. blood, which may leak across the placenta or enter the maternal blood stream as a result of hemorrhage during delivery, can cause the Rh-negative mother to become sensitized, or "immunized, against future Rh-positive babies and produce antibodies that attack and destroy the babies' red blood cells

Mildly affected babies may be only slightly anemic and recover fully from the jaundice, or vellowing, that characterizes their condition. Those with more serious cases of erythroblastosis fetalis suffer from the presence in the blood of too many erythroblasts, or immature red blood cells. Unable to do mature cells' work of carrying oxygen to the body's cells, the overworked blood-producing tissues-liver, spleen and other organs -swell and contribute to congestive heart failure, eventually causing death. The most seriously afflicted infants. however, are usually stillborn.

Once, the only treatment for Rh disease was to replace virtually the entire fetal blood supply with massive transfusions before or shortly after birth. Now prevention is possible in the form of a blood extract called Rh immune globulin. Developed independently by research teams in England and the U.S. nearly a decade ago, the globulin acts as a vaccine to curtail the Rh-negative woman's production of antibodies and greatly reduces the risks to future Rh-

positive children But Dr. John Gorman, one of the



RH-NEGATIVE MOTHER WITH CHILDREN A persistent, yet preventable problem.

vaccine works only if the woman is not already immune to Rh factor. He recommends that the globulin be given automatically to every woman within 72 hours of her first delivery, abortion or miscarriage if tests show that she is Rhnegative and the baby is Rh-positive. Says he: "You've got to get in during the time that the window is open.

Most doctors and hospitals routinely use this vaccine on Rh-negative women following the birth of Rh-positive babies. Connecticut has established a registry to show which patients need the inoculation and which have received it. Despite such precautions, many women leave the hospital with a built-in immunity to their offspring.

Rh disease is not a major problem in Africa-nearly all black Africans (like most blacks in the U.S.) are Rhpositive. In other countries, it remains a persistent though preventable ailment. The World Health Organization estimates that 75% of the Rh-negative women in Britain now receive the vaccine. But in Italy, the vaccine is now given to only 30%, while in Venezuela, only 5% of Rh-negative mothers get the shots. Even in the U.S., where 85% are now protected, the gap is still significant. Only half of the women now undergoing abortions receive Rh immune globulin after their operations.

These gaps are unfortunate. Used properly, the vaccine is nearly 99% effective.

Incurable Addiction?

Ever since the Government report linking smoking with cancer and heart disease was first published in 1964, doctors and public health officials have waged a steady war against cigarettes. Now their efforts seem to be increasing. Last month Arizona became the first state to take legal action against





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How many cigarettes a day does your child smoke?



BRITISH ANTI-SMOKING POSTER
A comfort for the creative?

tobacco by banning smoking in public places Britain's Health Education Council, meanwhile, turned to shock tactics in its campaign against eigarettes. It released a poster showing a child dragging on a cigarette as he perched in his high chair. Its message when a child breathes air filled the properties of the council o

Both the Arizona action and the British poster may help protect nonsmokers from cigarette pollution. But if the experience of Columnist Joseph Alsop is any indication, neither is likely to have much impact on those now addicted to nicotine. Alsop, who is struggling to kick a four-pack-a-day habit, wrote earlier this month that matters requiring calculation, learning and judgment became "inordinately difficult or downright impossible" without the comfort of tobacco. Scores of readers wrote to tell him that they, too, suffered from what Alsop called the "incompetence syndrome," and were unable to do almost everything from working to playing bridge without cigarettes

Fascinated by their response, Alsop asked Science Writer Edward Brecher, author of Licit and Illicit Drugs (Consumers Union, 1972), if doctors had studied this problem. Brecher, whose book describes tobacco as "one of the most physiologically damaging substances used by man," cited serious psy-chiatric and metabolic reports on the subject. For many smokers, psychological needs combine with nicotine addiction to produce a powerful dependency. Beyond that, he could empathize with Alsop. Brecher gave up cigarettes for 14 months, but started smoking again when he found that he simply could not work without them

THE THEATER

Black Farce

THE WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS
by JEAN ANOUILH

In this play, first seen in New York in 1957, Jean Anouilh caricatures the romantic attitudes that get men betrayed. It is a black farce with a bitter personal tang, an overprotesting cynicism, a disillusionment so dark as to suggest illusions once far too rosy.

Unfailingly attired in his uniform, General St. Pe (Eli Wallach) faces advancing middle age as if it were a courtmartial. He is chained to a visenish wife (Anne Jackson) who spews venom at him and pretends to be a dying invalid. In his high-romantic imagination, he is in thrall to the memories of a young girl (Diana Van Der Vils) he waltzed with 17 years ago. St. Pe's dream girl appears, only to run off with his callow aide, and the general is left alone in the dusk.

Thanks to Anouilh's vividly ironic vision, much of the evening is howling-ly funny. Wallach has always possessed perfect comic pitch and he displays it again here. However, he lacks that certain panache which makes St. Pe a duelist with destiny rather than a Good Solder Schweik taking fate's pratfalls. Jackson is an awesome virago who delivers her lines like havonet thrusts.

The brisk playfulness of Brian Murary's direction somewhat masks the vein of melancholy that runs through Anoullh's best characters. Their gaiety is inverted mourning. They suffer with a quip on their lips while stretched on a rack that is the distance between the way things are and the way they want #1.E. Kolem



WALLACH & JACKSON IN WALTZ Vein of melancholy.



ENVIRONMENT

Airport for 2001

When Fort Worth decided in 1927 that it needed a commercial airport, the town fathers choked back civic rivalry with nearby Dallas long enough to propose a joint effort. Dallas huffilly declined, buying the Army's Love Field instead. But in the mid-50s, the cities overcame their animosity and agreed to

build the world's largest airport, 17 miles from each downtown area. Local boosters are spending over half a million dollars to inaugurate the Dallas-Fort Worth airport, climaxing this week with a four-day Texab bash of balls, banquets and barbecues. Among the scheduled guests are President Nixon, officials quests are President Nixon, officials provided the provided that the proof is called, will be Texable Texable.

DFW, as the airport is called, will be completed in three stages: the first ending Oct. 28 of this year, the second in 1985 and the third in 2001. Larger than Manhattan Island, the prairie complex was designed to meet virtually every known airport problem. Its spacious runway system, planned to be tripled in capacity, will easily handle peak loads

capacity, will easily handle peak loads well into the 21st century. Airport planning, under the engineering firm of Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton (TAMS), was so far ahead

thy-Stratton (TAMS), was so far ahead of its time that many features resulted in an updating of FAA regulations. New patterns of lighting for both centers and edges of runways, as well as brighter. low-glare runway signs for pilots, will now become mandatory. TAMS also persuaded the FAA that conventional twelve-inch runways were not thick enough. DFW uses 17 inches of concrete. enough to receive million-pound aircraft (a fully loaded, stretched 747 weighs 880,000 lbs.). Furthermore, the runways are designed for thickening to 24 inches to accommodate heavier aircraft now on the drawing boards-and possibly even rocket-powered airliners of the future.

Reaching passenger gates should be easy via a ten-lane, 55-m.p.h. spinal highway between the two rows of superterminals (the four now operating will become 13 by 2001). DEV Executive Director Thomas Sullivan, who oversaw the building of La Guardia, Newark and J.F.K. airports, chose a simple semicircular terminal design that allows passengers to drive directly to one of 66 agates, which are all within 120 h. of the head of the directly included the control of the directly included the control of the directly included in the control of the directly included in the directly inc

Airtrans. To move people round the airport there is Airtrans, a 13-mile system of automatic electric-powered tracked whiches that ride on a cushion of air. The system can carry 9,000 passengers, 6000 jectoes of bagagae and 70,000 lbs. of mail every hour. Even though the control of the contr

The airport manager's biggest environmental headache, noise pollution, is reduced by the very size of the place. Beyond each end of the runways extends a 4½-mile buffer zone, without any buildings, followed by another mile where private housing is banned.

The worst problem seems to be getting there in the first place. The Dallas and Fort Worth city councils, claiming a monopoly on ground transportation to the airport, are being sued by Continental Bus Systems Inc., which wasness a piece of the action. While the matter remains snagged in the courts, the only way to go is by that old environmental way to go is by that old environmental way to go is by that old environmental not be easy, because traffic jams seem certain to develop on behind-schedule highway approaches.

Texans don't seem to mind, however, Residents are convinced that DFW will transform the area into the economic anchor of Middle America. They shrug off charges that extra acreage was bought so they could call their airport the world's biggest and ignore the fact that Montreal is building a bigger one. Their is the biggest now. Says former bring the two clites together in the first place." A wholly different world will be opening to us."







Animal Farm

"The child is mad-snails in his pockets!" (1931)

"The boy is mad, wanting to be a zookeeper!" (1945)

"The man is mad, wanting to have a zoo!" (1958)

Those indignant words were spoken over the years by Novelist Lawrence Durrell, author of *The Alexandria Quartet*. Despite Larry's best efforts, however, his younger brother Gerald went on to become one of the world's best-known

DFW SUPERTERMINALS & SPINAL ROADWAY



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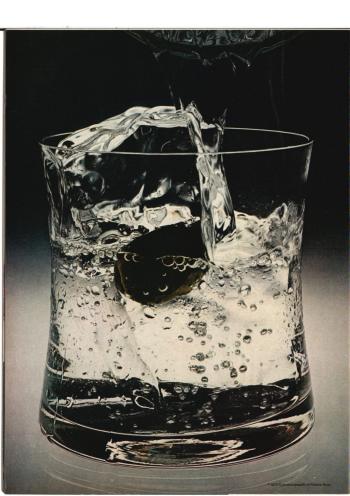


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One out of four drinks served in America is now made with white liquor. And the imperious martini is the nation's most popular cocktail. But now there's a surprising new twist.

America discovers a new white liquor

Suddenly, white rum has eased its way into the driest martinis. Not just any white rum, mind you, but white rum from *Puerto Rico* (80% of all rum sold is from Puerto Rico).

Are you surprised to learn that rum can be white? Some people still believe all rum is dark and sweet, like the rum made famous by our Caribbean neighbors in Jamaica.

But, as you can see, a martini made with white rum from Puerto Rico is as crystal clear as any made with gin or vodka.

Why a martini with Puerto Rican white rum?

White rum is as dry as gin without gin's sweetness. Gin contains herbs and an oil made from



Three martinis made with gin (left), Puerto Rican white rum (center), and vodka. White rum looks exactly like gin and vodka, but is drier and smoother.

the juniper berry. That's what gives it a faintly sweet smell. And that's why your mouth is apt to taste like a bunch of flowers after a few sips of a martini made from even the most expensive English gin.

White rum is not sweet.

It contains no herbs or juniperberry oil. So if you've been a confirmed gin martini drinker, you may be flabbergasted by the dryness of a martini made with white rum.

White rum is more mellow han vodka. Let's face it, vodka is no sissy drink. After all, it is virtually straight alcohol and water. This may account for the involuntary flinch you often notice on the face of a man who has just sunk his teeth into a vodka martrini.

A white rum martini doesn't knock your block off. It goes down smooth as silk. That's because our white rum from Puerto Rico is aged, while vodka is not

Vodka can be sold as soon as it's made. But Puerto Rican white rum, by law, must be aged for no less than one year in oak casks.

By not hurrying the making of our white rum, we're able to smooth out the harsh edges while maintaining the dryness.

The real test: Compare all three martinis yourself

Next time you're in your liquor store, buy a bottle of Puerto Rican white rum (there are many brands to choose from) and use it in your martinis instead of gin or vodka.

After a week of drinking white rum martinis, we think you'll find gin too sweet and vodka too harsh, and we'll bet you never go back to them again.

PUERTO RICAN RUM





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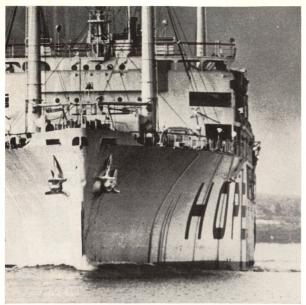
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ENVIRONMENT

and best-loved animal collectors, zockeepers and written (Mp Family and Other shimals, A Zoo in Mp Lugguet, Belfyre, Published last month, have all hit the bestseller list virtually upon their publication in England. Total sales have now passed the one-million mark in Wildlife Preservation Trust, founded on the Channel island of Jersey in 1963 to preserve endangered species, now has 7,300 members in more than 30 countries of the preserved of the preserved of the conceives 180,000 visions a warr.

cerves a soulow valuation 18 st. began a temweek four of the U.S and Canada—his first North American visit—"to spread the gospel among the gentiles of the zoo world" and to drum up funds for sAFE (Save Animals From Extinction), an umbrella group now being set up to foster Jersey-like reserves in this country, the control of the country of the country of the country devoted staff of 20 call him. "Zoos have to become breeding reservoirs."

Durrell became interested in aninals soon after he was born in Jamshedpur, India, where he demanded a daily trip to a small zoo. The family later moved to England and after that to formed began stuffing materboxes with spiders, scorpions and snakes. He is fond of saying that his only formal education took place as a student keeper at Lonon Zoo's Whipsande Park, which he left at 21 with a small inheritance to him to the wides of six continents.

100 Varieties. He turned from collector to zookeeper in 1999, when he and his wife Jacquie acquired a splendid 15 Mr century Norman manor on the island of Jersey. The 32 green and rolling acres are warmed by flow to cape with privacy when they want it. The prize whizeeared pheasants from Peking stru til 100 varieties of flora from their native who have B.S. degrees and one with a who have B.S. degrees and one with a main from the committee of the second main from the second main

Almost all of the 579 animals that the on the Durrell preserve are in danger of extinction and are treated accordingly. A recently arrived spider monkey that refused to eat; "Apes are the was finally coxed into feasting on smoked cod roe. A sulking capybars, the world's largest rodent, was found to be partial to spaghett." An animal likes retry just as we do." says Durrell, a retry just as we do." says Durrell, a clay after day, it goes mud. It may want a bloody watermoon for a chance."

The real goal at the manor is babymaking. This is a zookeeper's greatest challenge, since many animals refuse to cooperate even under conditions that seem ideal—to the human eye. Durrell recalls the case of a Congo peacock and peahen that kept trying unsuccesstilly to mate. "One day I noticed that their feathers were getting too dry, we sprayed them with water. Suddenly, bang! Success!" Durrell also warns against expecting animals to take an automatic liking to each other. "We humans seem to think we have a monopment of the sum of the sum of the were locked for 30 years in a cage with a partner you couldn't stand?"

The Jersey staff has done itself proud as matchmaker and midwife. From four rare pygmy hedgehog tenrees, 20 have been raised for other zoos and eleven kept on Jersey. From four African civet cats, 14 have been shipped off and nine kept for further breeding. The zoo's most expensive inmate, a \$12,000 male low-land gorilla, fathered one infant in July, and has impregnated a second female. The most notable success is the white-eared pheasant, possibly extinct in the



DURRELL AT HIS ISLAND ZOO



CEREOPSIS GOOSE



WHITE-EARED PHEASANT



RING-TAILED LEMUR

wild. The zoo has bred 51 of them and exported ten pairs to seven countries.

Jeremy Mallinson, zoological director at Jersey, points out that most zoos are actually a sever drain on natural populations. Every animal seen in a conventional zoo represents about nine that have died from disease contracted in captivity or carelessness on the part of collectors. In that sense, old-flashioned zoos are actually helping animats toward extinction.

Durrell is horrified by this irony and notes that the last passenger pigeon on earth died in 1914—in a zoo. He has cho-



ZOOKEEPER WITH BROWN LEMURS The real goal is babymaking.

sen the extinct dodo as SAFE's emblem, and sports a button reading "Dodo Power," in the hope of dramatizing the urgency of the situation: the flightless bird was extinct only 186 years after Europeans landed on its home island of Mauritius. "The dodo was part of a delicate spider web that connects us all," says Durrell. "Every time you muck about with that web, it sends tremors all the way through."

They got the

In '68 I wed my VW. Caro I had a lot of problems. And I just got disquoted putting parts arolmoney brught into them is to grant a 173 lug. David Danging my gul's agetting one too.

bug again.



I left basically for Jooks about all it had was looks. I was stranded about four times in the first month or two. So I went tack to Volhswagen. (Even of of had another three or four thousand to spend, I wouldn't have tought another car) Kathy Deler mit View, Calif.

I started making money so I figured I'd try something a to pull it in for something. Well, every time I turned around I has I to get another Volkswagen So I decided to get another Volkswagen. William D. allright Phila Pa

Variations on an Enigma

Marcel Duchamp, who died in 1968 at the age of 81, is universally acknowledged as a founder of modern art. But then, had he died in 1923 at the age of 36 he would also have been universally acknowledged as a founder of modern art. The difference between the oeuvre of the young man and the old is one, and only one, major piece.

What happened in those intervening years? Neglect? Young artists constantly acknowledged their debt to the aging experimentalist. A new career? The master had no other interests save a lifelong fascination with the game of chess. No, it is simply that Marcel Duchamp

was secretly working on an indecipherable masterpiece: Marcel Duchamp. That is the only important work missing from the Philadelphia Museum's exhaustive reclamation project, "Marcel Duchamp: A Retrospective Exhibition."

The exhibition forever annihilates the notion of Duchamp as enfant terrible breaking windows in the temple of art. From the beginning, Marcel, the son of an haut bourgeois notary in Rouen, was recognized as a prodigy. At 17 he joined his brothers in Paris to study art: in a 1904 work his technique already reveals a mature painter under the heavy, almost suffocating influence of the past. Even The Chess Players (1911) bears the shadow of Cézanne in its formal palette and in the calculated arrangement of figures. The rebel remains disguised in traditional tones-or in the

traditional tones—or in the Fauvists' coat of many colors—until *The Sonata*. Here, he gently anatomizes his family into the planes and facets of ear-

ly Cubism Then, in 1912, comes the most disputed canvas of the prewar epoch. "The first study was almost naturalistic," Duchamp remembered. "At least it showed some hunks of flesh. Right after that, though, I started in to make a painting on the same subject that was a long way from being naturalistic." It was a way from which no traveler returned. Nude Descending a Staircase was at once the scandal and centerpiece of exhibitions from Paris to New York. The work was no mere rendering of cubist theory. It was mechanistic, sensual and impudent, It held nothing sacred-not even iconoclasts. Thus Nude performed the heroic task of simultaneously galling public. critics and the avant-garde. At the New York Armory show a reviewer spoke for his fellows when he described it as an "explosion in a shingle factory." Crowds had to be restrained from

damaging the painting. Back home. Futurists and Cubits considered the naked body an improper subject for artists. Even the Duchamp frères, Jacques and Raymond, asked their brother to withdraw either the painting or the title. Duchamp removed Nude from a Paris show, but the act was, he said, "a turning point in my life. I saw that I would after that."

Excluded from movements, Duchamp cut his solitary path to recognition. Wit, spontaneity and above all irony—the imposition of the actual upon the ideal—became his guiding principles. As the Philadelphia exhibition happily recalls, he exhibited a Mona



MARCEL DUCHAMP

An indecipherable masterpiece.

Lisa with mustache and a prized collection of dust. Sometimes he showed found objects under the punning name vented a new art form, "readymades," prossic articles given fresh contexts, one, a now shovel, is labeled In Advance of the Broken Arm and signed by and signed R Mult; received a little more attention in its time (1917); it is an unadorned urinal. These are less creations than gestures, nosethumbing at exademin, at majes production and, final-seademin, at majes production and at the seademin at majes and at the seademin at majes

As anti-art, Duchamp's work became a lunatic cornerstone for Dada, the movement that celebrated disorder, chance, anarchism—anything to reverse the stutistied, rational societies that had led to World War I. Threupon, Duchamp renounced carvas forever. He became a facility of the proposed musical pieces by making a random choice of notes, and dropped pieces of string, All this was preamble to his im-

mense glass-and-metal masterwork The Bride Stripped Bare by Her Bachelors, Even. This rich, elusive composition is a bulwark against interpretation; it contains satires and celebrations of mechanics, Christian mysticism and sexual fantasy—including some of Duchamp's cherished obsessions, a "male" chocolate grinder and a mechanical bride with a reservoir of "love gasoline." The Bride is no facile construction, as Duchamp makes clear in detailed annotations reminiscent of Da Vinci's code notebooks. The artist worked on his construction for eight years, then abandoned his Bride-and art-in 1923. Incomplete, indecipherable, broken and repaired, the large glass structure is still instructive and hypnotic.

Creative Spirit. So is Duchamp. In his "retirement" Duchamp summed up his early fatigue with "retinal" art. "I was interested in ideas," he recalled. "not merely in visual products. I wanted to put painting again in the service of the mind." It is the mind that still reacts, both to Duchamp's career and to his immeasurable influence. His works now appear to be essences, concentrations of theory and expression that have nourished the creative spirit for six decades. His juggled compositions antedate John Cage by a generation. His readymades anticipate the objects of Jasper Johns and Andy Warhol. Rauschenberg has dedicated works to Duchamp; such disparate artists as Georgia O'Keeffe, Alexander Calder and Yoko Ono have paid him tribute. Abstract Expressionism. Op art, even structures that destroy themselves have their roots in Duchamp's work and spirit.

Yet this cannot mask a crucial absence in all but a few of Duchamp's early paintings. The man who consecrated the second half of his life to chees has a bout his work the air of supremely intelligent, bloodless derision. There is almost no sign of human affection or concern; only the shrewd, anticipatory aspect of a mocking prophet.

That prophet would have more to mock today. Shortly before he died, Duchamp complained: "In my day artists wanted to be outcasts, pariahs. Now they are all integrated into society. The épater la bourgeoisie act gets harder every day. Each new outrage is given a price tag and immediately sold to some collector-frequently as an investment. The vast, despised leviathan -the middle class-has entirely swallowed the artist and his followers. Yet this too is an irony that Duchamp might have enjoyed. As the Philadelphia Museum visitor walks through Duchamp's striking prefigurations, it is possible to imagine, from deep inside the whale. the dry, ironic sound of the last Stefan Kanfer

Marcel Duchamp: Distances and Ironies

Marcel Duchamp's climactle work was the "Large Gjass," whose fall title is "The Bide Stripped Bare, by Her Backelors, Even." A complicuted and witniscol eroite dilegory expressed in machine shapes and done on glass panels with qil paint, dast, lead foil and wire, it was begun in 1915. Duchamp left it unfosished in 1922, and the last touch was applied by chance in 1926 when a trucking accident coreed it with a network of cracks.



"The Chess Players," 1911





"Chocolate Grinder #2," 1914.

"Nude Descending a Staircase #2," 1912.

The New Season: Under Arrest

Television programming has often been described as a crime, but this fall it is literally so. Or at least one-third of it is. In the new season that opened last week, 29 shows, accounting for approximately one out of every three primetime hours, will be devoted to cops, rob-bers, prosecutors and most of the imaginable variants thereof. Of 24 new shows, 13 promulgate law and order,

Private eyes will peer around every corner of the schedule. There are two black sleuths. CBS's James-Bonded superstud Shaft (played by Richard Roundtree, who created the role in the film of the same title), and NBC's Tenafly, a harassed family man who is just another employee at an outfit called Hightower Investigations, Inc. ABC's Griff (Lorne Greene) is an ex-cop while in NBC's Faraday and Company Dan Dailey is an ex-con who, after 28 years in a South American jail, is slated to battle future shock as well as his crooked quarry. ABC even has an ex-human: Lee Majors as The Six Million Dollar Man. rebuilt after a near-fatal plane crash into a cyborg (cybernetic organism, that is, with two legs, one arm and one eye that are nuclear-powered synthetics)

Hotful of Tricks. The police delgation includes NRC's Chaes, starring Mitchell Ryan as the head of an undecrover unit specializing in impossible missions, and ARC's Tome, starring Tony Musante as a one-man undercover unit specializing in disguises. NRC's Police Author Joseph Wambaugh (7the New Centurions), promises to be of the more official uniformed badge-flipping genre.

The pros will also be aided by some volunteers: a pair of busybody spinsters called *The Snoop Sisters* (Helen Hayes, Mildred Natwick) and *The Magician* (Bill Bixby), an all-American vaudevillan version of the nonviolent Kung-Fu, who conquers evil with birds and bunnies from his hatful of tricks.

Two new lawyers will come before the bar on Ciss. Monte Markham will try to erase the solid image of Raymond Burr in the title role of *The New Perry Mason.* Jimmy Stewart will display wits that are as quick as his drawl is slow as the country lawyer *Hawkins*, a sort of skinny Sam Ervin.

Some of this may be funnier than the networks intended, but if not, the viewer can try one of the new sitcoms. Several comedy half-hours have jumped aboard Archie Bunker's blue-collar bus —one, NICS Lotas Luck, quite literally. The show stars Dom DeLuise as an ex-bas driver promoted to clerk in the ex-bas driver promoted to clerk in the episode last week, Lotas Luck stretched Bunker bluntness into common vulgar-

ity with a plot that revolved entirely around a purple-idded, tangerine-colored toilet). Just as DeLuise contends with his crotchety/lazy/dumb family relations, James Coco as CBS Calucci is plagued by his crotchety/lazy/dumb staff at the local unemployment department of the content of the c

The new shows that do not line up in the lower-middle class seem to fall into the cutesy class, where sex is more explicitly winked at than in previous years. In last week's first episode of NBC's Diana, starring Diana Rigg as what the producers identify as a "funloving divorcee" (a somewhat more sophisticated Mary Tyler Moore?), Diana slept in the same bed with a drunken stranger. In NBC's The Girl with Something Extra, E.S.P. is the coyly reconcilable difference between Newlyweds Sally Field (the former Flying Nun) and John Davidson. ABC's Adam's Rib, based on the 1949 Tracy and Hepburn film, claims to inject a touch of Women's Lib, with Blythe Danner and Ken Howard as a lady lawyer and her lawver husband. Example of feminist viewpoint in first episode: to prove that men are allowed to pick up women while women who pick up men are presumed to be prostitutes. Danner gets herself arrested. At her trial the next day, the barely mussed carefully made-up liberated lady is so stupefied by her night in jail that she is unable to open her mouth, whereupon hubby gallantly wins the case for her. Sic transit Gloria Steinem.

All the shows will be faced with something new from the A.C. Nielsen Co. this season—national "overnight" ratings available within 48 hours instead of the usual two weeks. This probably will not mean that duds will be replaced earlier in the season, however. As one network executive points out. "It's an effort to get a new show going by January as it is." Thus, although some shows may be condemned sooner, the viewers will still have to serve out their terms.

DANNER & HOWARD IN ADAM'S RIB





RIGG AS DIVORCEE DIANA



MARKHAM AS NEW PERRY MASON





The answers to some questions frequently asked by our sponsors

If you are considering sponsoring a child through the Christian Children's Fund, certain questions may occur to you. Perhaps you will find them answered here.

Q. What does it cost to sponsor a child? A. Only \$12 per month.

(Your gifts are tax deductible.)

Q. May I choose the child I wish to help? A. You may indicate your preference of boy or girl, age, and country, Many sponsors allow us to select a child from our emergency list. Q. Will I receive a photograph of my child? A. Yes, and with the photograph will come a case history plus a description of the Home or Project where your child receives help

Q. How long does it take before I learn about the child assigned to me? A. You will receive your personal sponsor folder in about two weeks, giving you complete information about the

child you will be helping

Q. May I write to my child? A. Yes. In fact, your child will write to you a few weeks after you become a sponsor. Your letters are translated by one of our workers overseas. You receive your child's original letter, plus an English translation, direct from the Home or Project overseas. Q. What type of Projects does CCF support overseas? A. Bc-

sides the orphanages and Family Helper Projects CCF has homes for the blind, abandoned babies homes, day care nurseries, health homes, vocational training centers, and many

other types of Projects.

Q. Who supervises the work overseas? A. Regional offices are staffed with both Americans and nationals. Caseworkers, orphanage superintendents, housemothers, and other personnel must meet high professional standards-plus have a deep love for children

Q. Is CCF independent or church operated? A. Independent. CCF is incorporated as a nonprofit organization. We work closely with missionaries of 41 denominations. No child is refused entrance to a Home because of creed, or race

Q. When was CCF started, and how large is it now? A. 1938 was the beginning, with one orphanage in China. Today, over 180,000 children are being assisted in 60 countries. However, we are not interested in being "big." Rather, our job is to be a bridge between the American sponsor, and the child being helped overseas. Q. May I visit my child? A. Yes. Our Homes and Projects

around the world are delighted to have sponsors visit them Please inform the superintendent in advance of your scheduled

Q. May groups sponsor a child? A. Yes, church classes, office workers, civic clubs, schools and other groups. We ask that

one person serve as correspondent for a group Q. Are all the children orphans? A. No. Although many of our children are orphans, youngsters are helped primarily on the basis of need. Some have one living parent unable to care for the child properly. Others come to us because of abandonment, broken homes, parents unwilling to assume responsi-bility, serious illness of one or both parents, or parents just too poor to care for their children.

O. How can I be sure that the money I give actually reaches the child? A. CCF keeps close check on all children through field offices, supervisors and caseworkers. Homes and Projects are inspected by our staff. Each Home is required to submit

an annual audited statement.

Q. Is CCF registered with any government agency? A. Yes, CCF is registered with the U. S. State Department's Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, holding Registration No. 080.



Little Mie-Wen in Formosa already knows many things . . the gnawing of hunger . . . the shivering of fear . . . the misery of being unwanted.

But she has never known love. Her mother died when she was born. Her father was poor-and didn't want a girl child. So Mie-Wen has spent her baby years without the affection and security every child craves.

Your love can give Mie-Wen, and children just as needy, the privileges you would wish for your own child.

Through Christian Children's Fund you can sponsor one of these youngsters. We use the word sponsor-to symbolize the bond of love that exists between you and the child. The cost? Only \$12 a month. Your love is demonstrated in

a practical way because your money helps with nourishing meals . . . medical care . . . warm clothing . . . education . . .

understanding housemothers.

And in return you will receive your child's personal history, photograph, plus a description of the orphanage where your child lives. You can write to your child and your child will know who you are and will answer your letters. Correspondence is translated at our overseas offices.

(If you want your child to have a special gift-a pair of shoes, a warm jacket, a fuzzy bear-you can send your check to our office, and the entire amount will be forwarded, along with your instructions,)

Will you help? Requests come from orphanages every day.

And they are urgent. Children wrapping rags on their feet, school books years out of date, milk supplies exhausted, babies abandoned by unwed mothers. Since 1938, thousands of American sponsors have found

this to be an intimate person-to-person way of sharing their blessings with youngsters around the world

Little Mie-Wen and children like her need your love-won't you help? Today?

CHRISTIAN CHII Bex 26511, Rich	LDREN'S FUND, Inc. hmond, Va. 23261	
I wish to sponsor a be Choose a child who i l enclose first payment of story, address and pictur I cannot sponsor a child Please send me more	of \$ Send re. I but want to give \$	me child's name
Name		
Address		
City		
State	Zip	

LABOR

Surprise Strike at Chrysler

The song was the tip-off. As United Auto Workers negotiators left the Chrysler bargaining suite late last week and trooped into the press room, some started belting out Solidarity Forever, the old union strike song. Looking grim and tired, U.A.W. President Leonard Woodcock revealed the bad news. Contrary to all earlier predictions, the union was striking Chrysler Corp., the nation's third-largest auto manufacturer. This year's bargaining sessions were the most complex" in the union's history. Woodcock said, forcing negotiators to cope not only with basic pay demands but also with such nonmoney issues as voluntary overtime, health and safety. and worker rehabilitation. By the Friday-midnight deadline, he said, there were still "substantial unresolved problems" on a "broad range" of issues. Added Woodcock: "We just literally ran

Thus the unusual labor peace of 1973 was suddenly, unexpectedly shattered. It was the first strike called against a major industry this year, and the first potentially serious walkout since the West Coast dock workers' strike of 1971-72. For as long as the work stoppage lasts, some 125,000 employees at 68 Chrysler facilities in the U.S. and Canada will be off the job. To be sure, the impact on the economy will hardly be comparable to that caused by the crippling 67-day shutdown of General Motors in 1970. when almost three times as many workers went on strike. Still, it was a severe blow to Chrysler. Lost production will

total some 33,000 cars and 8,000 trucks per week. U.A.W. workers continued to clock in at GM and Ford plants under an extension of their old contracts, a strategy that the union obviously hopes will bring Chrysler to terms.

Just as there was little name-calling or vituperation before the strike, the reaction was also mild on both sides after it began. "In the interest of getting this solved, we do not want to indulge in any form of recrimination," said Woodcock, Echoed Chrysler's Chief Negotiator William O'Brien: "We are very disappointed, but we don't feel it's the fault of either party." Until the last moment, company negotiators believed that they could get an agreement in principle before the midnight deadline, even if they could not wrap up every point. But the hoped-for broad accord was not forthcoming, and the union refused to extend its deadline. Company and union negotiators continued to meet over the weekend, but they were not expected to reach any agreement for at least sev-

eral days.

Profitable Year. Chrysler was chosen as the U.A.W.'s "strike target" mostby because its turn had come. Ford was
hit in 1967, General Motors three years
later. This year, the union reasoned,
Chrysler is in a better position than ever
o settle a strike on terms favorable to
the union. The company is enjoying its
eventual to the company is enjoying the
carnings of 150.68 million objects
those of the entire first half of 1972. The
U.A.W. is also anxious to force Chris-

ler to modernize some of its obsolescent urban plants, where grim working conditions have caused bitter rank-and-file protests. Beyond that, the company had seemed to be responsive to many union demands. Said Douglas Fraser, chief U.A.W. negotiator at Chrysler. "The company has shown the least knee-jerk reaction to our proposals."

The main sticking point was not wages; both sides are well aware that a settlement above the increases permitted by Phase IV guidelines would be unlikely to win approval from the Cost of Living Council. Company and union remain farthest apart on the question of voluntary overtime-a new union demand that is anathema to management. In the current auto boom, many workers have been on the job for as long as twelve hours a day, six or seven days a week during peak periods. While they make sometimes spectacular wages (the average assembly-line worker on overtime pockets \$7.55 an hour), many union members complain that they have no life of their own. Management negotiators retort that production schedules will be thrown off if employees cannot be required to work overtime hours at the company's convenience. Moreover, the companies fear that workers, if granted voluntary overtime, might band together and refuse to put in extra hours, as a way of pressuring management on

other issues.

At week's end both sides continued to negotiate under a news blackout, traditionally a sign that their leaders still see hope for a quick resolution of the issues. Unfortunately, the portents had less meaning than usual, since union and company officials had been so confident that their disputes would never reach that their disputes would never reach the strike stage in the first place in the first place.





WOODCOCK (CENTER) & AIDES

CHRYSLER PICKETS IN DETROIT

Intrigue at the White House

In an Administration that has performed one about-face after another on economic policies, one of the few irreversible forward-march orders left standing has been to oppose any thought or mention of a tax increase. In fact, part of President Nixon's Phase I economic program was a sizable tax decrease, and one of his most frequently repeated campaign promises in 1972 was that he would stand firm against any new tax bites. At his most recent press conference, Nixon said that the present Congress could not possibly pass a "responsible" tax-reform bill, and his second State of the Union message to the Legislative Branch reiterated "strong opposition" to a tax increase

Last week one more Nixonian "never" became inoperative. Domestic Affairs Chief Melvin Laird suddenly announced that the President was "seriously considering" a variety of tax measures for some time in the future, including a "refundable" increase in personal and corporate income taxes.

As outlined by Laird, the increase would take the form of an income tax surcharge of approximately 10%. But instead of going to finance new spending programs or other Government business, he said, the \$18 billion or so that would be raised if the measure became law in 1974 would in effect be held in escrow, then refunded dollar for dollar to individuals and corporations at some later time when the economy needed a spending boost. A second idea under study is to change the investment tax credit-which currently allows businessmen to write off 7% of their expenses for new capital equipment-to flexible levels, varying from 3% to 15% of such investments. Again, the idea is to stimulate the economy in slack periods by letting firms deduct a big chunk of their new investments, and to slow it down in overheated times by withholding the credit privilege almost entirely.

High Pique. No one seemed more astounded by the President's latest turnabout than his chief economic adviser, Treasury Secretary George Shultz, who happened to be attending an international trade meeting in Tokyo. Normally granite calm in any circumstance. Shultz put on a show of high pique from across the Pacific. Laird, said Shultz, "can keep his cotton-pickin' hands off economic policy." The tax plans described by the domestic-affairs chief were "out of tune with everything that had been discussed" before Shultz left on his trip. Moreover, said the Treasury Secretary, "Laird always sounds off about economic policy when I'm away."

In fact, the Great Tax Drama was eerily reminiscent of an episode involving many of the President's same advisers last spring, when Shultz was

attending an international bankers eration. The idea of a temporary freeze to-face meeting with Nixon in months cided to accept Connally's recommen-

meeting in Paris. Just before leaving, he had drafted what he thought would be a swift transition from the collapsing Phase III to Phase IV. Suddenly Laird, then newly appointed, entered the scene. remarking for the first time in public that tighter controls were under considwas especially favored by former Treasurv Secretary John Connally-who last week just happened to hold his first face-The President, of course, eventually de-



dation over that of Shultz, and a 60-day freeze was announced on June 13.

The first tip-off to the latest economic intriguing came from Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns, who remarked casually before the House Banking and Currency Committee that Nixon had shown "considerable sympathy for raising taxes." That was the first anyone had heard of such feelings. but economic analysts quickly noted that Burns might have his own reasons for divining them. In trying to keep the nation's highly charged economy from spinning out of control. Burns has been forced to engineer a cost-of-credit squeeze of historic proportions; last week some banks raised their prime lending rate for businessmen to 10% higher than it has ever soared in the U.S. Thus the chairman of the Federal Reserve. who is known to believe that interest rates could notch downward if some of the nation's excess spending power was absorbed by higher taxes, may have been trying to force Nixon's hand Nixon and his advisers had some

reason to follow Burns' lead. For one thing, the variable tax plans could be a valuable fine-tuning mechanism in U.S. fiscal policy. Perhaps more to the point-taxes being one issue that is guaranteed to attract attention-Nixon may have spotted a chance to appear to be seizing the initiative, fighting inflation, attending to "the business of the people."

How serious the President is about pushing his new tax schemes is quite another matter. In his rather rambling and contradictory statement, Laird admitted that the currently hostile temper of Congress and the pressure of its other business ruled out any likelihood that the program would be enacted this session. Laird seemed willing to wait. The ideas were being considered, he said, in an Administration move toward "discussing ideas in the open." Even Shultz's outburst, he said later, was part of a new



give-and-take. "This is the kind of thing I am trying to encourage.

It did not seem to be the sort of thing that Congress intended to encourage. Recovering from a back operation in Arkansas, House Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills-without whose support any tax proposal is doomed-said he doubted that the President actually intended to introduce the tax program. His stand-in on Ways and Means, Democratic Representative Al Ullman, fully agreed. "I don't believe that these are serious suggestions," said Ullman, "They are a trial balloon and a weak one." He added that they would fall on "deaf ears in the committee." Congress is in the process of trying to straighten out its own budget procedures, said Ullman, and is in no mood to deal with "willy-nilly suggestions from downtown." Nor is it at all anxious to add to presidential power, however much economic sense Nixon's ideas might make. Thus for all the angry words, bruised feelings and wily maneuverings of the week, there was no sign that the nation was any closer to

TIME SEPTEMBER 24 1973

ANTITRUST

The Cautious Tiger

He is bald, cautious and professorial. He has earned no great prestige within his profession or even within his specialty. He is so nondescript, in fact, that his rather solemn-minded boss, U.S. Attorney General Elliot Richardson seems positively charismatic by comparison. But if Assistant Attorney General Thomas E. Kauper (pronounced koyper). 38, does not look like a tiger, he is beginning to act like one. In an Administration that has become all too cozy with big businessmen seeking influence. the chief of the Justice Department's antitrust division has kept up steady pressure against monopolistic practices -including some allegedly com-

mitted by special friends of the White House Though Kauper's department has filed roughly the same number of cases as in previous

vears, it has doubled the number of criminal actions-from eleven in 1971 to 23 in 1972. Last month three of the nation's largest steel producers-U.S. Steel Corp., Bethlehem Steel Corp. and Armco Steel Corp.-were charged with conspiring to monopolize the Texas market for reinforcing bars. Indictments have also been returned against three major trucking firms charging them with trying to force competitors out of business. In Los Angeles, the Justice Department is conducting an investigation to determine if there was a widespread conspiracy to fix gasoline prices in 1971 and 1972: records of more than 30 companies have been subpoenaed. "My own sense of priorsays Kauper, "puts a ities. heavy emphasis on price fixing and merger activity aimed at reducing competition. Price fixing is a crime, and corporate officials who engage in it ought to go to jail."

Among White House pals to be pounced on by Kauper are the Goodyear and Firestone tire companies, whose higher-ups contributed heavily to Nixon's 1972 campaign. Last month the two companies were charged with price cutting in order to drive smaller competitors out of business and with trying to monopolize the tire-replacement market. In the first important divestiture suit of the Nixon Administration, Justice is asking that the tire companies get rid of enough assets to make the industry competitive again.

Kauper has also tried to light a fire under the federal regulatory agencies, pointing out that part of their job should be to foster competition in the industries that they are charged with overseeing. The Justice Department has virtually taken over a private suit seeking

to eliminate fixed minimum commissions on New York Stock Exchange security transactions. The department has joined an Interstate Commerce Commission investigation of the rates set by regional trucking organizations. When the trustbusters requested more than 100 subpoenas, even the ICC was shocked. "The Justice Department is anxious to take over our authority," grumbled ICC Chairman George M. Stafford. Replies Kauper: "There is an increasing skepticism of the results of regulation. When you have your basic price structure fixed. you have lost a spur to innovate.

A onetime law clerk to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart and later a University of Michigan Law School professor, specializing in antitrust, Kauper was hired in mid-1972 by then Attor-



No political checking.

nev General Richard Kleindienst, Kauper is the first to admit that much of the department's new-found activism actually began under former chiefs. "Policies tend to move rather slowly, he says. "In the course of a year, it's hard to say that it's this or that man who is responsible." But in Nixonian Washington, where politics has influenced practice in many supposedly nonpartisan offices. Kauper's professionalism has won him the admiration of his department's 320 antitrust lawyers. 'Kauper is seen here as competent and professional," says a department veteran, "and that's good for morale. He doesn't go checking politically before he does something.

The department is often outmanned

by the powerful corporations it confronts. They can field double or triple the number of attorneys that Justice assigns to a case. Department lawyers feel that they are catching only one out of every 100 antitrust violations in U.S. business, but Kauper is quietly adding to his staff-giving the antitrust tiger a few more teeth in its battle to maintain competition in America.

WALL STREET

Help for Broke Brokers

Caught between steadily rising costs and an equally steady lag in investor interest, the nation's investment brokers constitute an industry that hardly anyone is bullish about. Last week the Securities and Exchange Commission sought to administer first aid in two forms. For the next six months, brokers will be able to raise their commission charges by 10% on small transactions (\$100 to \$5,000) and 15% on mediumsize ones (\$5,001 to \$300,000). But after April 30, 1975, the SEC ruled, the investment industry must eliminate fixed commissions altogether, forcing brokers to compete freely with one another for investors' business.

The first step was clearly intended as a short-term transfusion for the industry, which has posted a collective loss of some \$245 million so far in 1973. As a result, the fee on an investor's order to buy or sell 100 shares of a \$50 stock, for example, will go up from \$65 to \$71.50. After the 1975 cutoff date, however, small- and medium-size investors will have some of the shopping clout now available only to those who deal in orders of \$300,000 or more-mostly banks, pension funds and other institutional investors. These large-scale buyers and sellers can bargain for commissions that omit charges for services like providing research and holding stocks in custody that many investors may not want or need. When smaller investors are given the same privilege, broker commissions are expected to go down.

Wall Street brokers greeted the SEC ruling with understandable enthusiasm. since the new rate is expected to pump \$150 million worth of commissions into their pockets over the six-month period. Some remain opposed to the negotiable rates later on, but a majority of security dealers have concluded that such variable charges are the only way to stimulate new investor interest. The need for new business is all too obvious. Last week the New York Stock Exchange laid off 55 employees, its third staff cutback in the past year. The word from the American Stock Exchange was almost as dreary. Because of "current business conditions in the securities industry," the exchange mailed out embarrassed notices to hundreds of previously invited guests that its annual cocktail-dinner party for the press had been canceled.

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GENERAL 🍪 ELECTRIC

MULTINATIONALS

Summons to the U.N.

The debate over multinational corporations has traditionally been carried on between industrialized nations. which saw the giant firms as creators of needed economic growth, and Third World nations which often regarded them as agents of "neo-Imperialism. Lately, even economists and political leaders of larger nations have wondered aloud whether the multinationals might indeed be growing too large, too far beyond any government's control. Last week the United Nations held its first hearings on a subject that some members regard as one of the organization's central missions during the century's last quarter: finding a way to regulate multinational corporate growth, which currently is proceeding twice as fast as that of the world economy in general.

Ironically, the panel formed to study the multinational question was approved largely because of Chile's explosive accusations that ITT, the \$8.6 billion U.S. multinational, had tried to prevent Salvador Allende from assuming the nation's presidency in 1970. The hearings began on the day of Allende's overthrow.

ITT declined the opportunity to tes-

tify, but a surprisingly large number of multinational officials were eager to contribute their thoughts—and not just their hostile ones. Irving S. Shapiro, vice chairman of Du Pont, suggested that the panel should consider sponsoring a U.N.-wide agreement on international investment. Under such a plan, he said, investment funds might be governed in unestment funds might be governed in

RALPH NADER AT THE U.N.



much the same way that the independently organized General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (OATT) lays out rules for the movement of goods between nations. Emillo G. Collado, executive vice notion of a proposed voluntary U.N. code of conduct for multinational Suuder which, among other things, corporations operating abroad would pledge not to seek political leverage from their home government.

As for more direct forms of control. however, multinational chiefs showed little enthusiasm. GM Vice Chairman Thomas Murphy complained that U.N. regulation would simply add one further and unnecessary layer of bureaucracy to those already faced by businessmen investing abroad. Jacques G. Maisonrouge, president of IBM's huge World Trade Corp., noted that Third World nations frequently seek to dilute the power of multinationals within their borders by requiring that subsidiaries of foreignbased corporations be partly or even primarily owned by local investors. Maisonrouse cautioned against any U.N. attempt to foster such rules because they "cripple the effectiveness of many hightechnology companies, most certainly including IBM.

Supertestifier Ralph Nader challenged the panel to concentrate on foring multinationals to divulge information on profits, askey and other policies, which they are not now required to fixcountings of their activities, charged Nader, would reveal that many "worldcorps" dump mislabeled and dangerous goods in foreign outlets, seek out nations with low pollution standards for new with low pollution standards for new done "snakepit" working conditions in the Third World.

Actually, the multinationals have little to fear from any U.N. atempt to regulate their activities. Until the U.N. can persuade its own members to abide by rules to which all have theoretically agreed, it is unlikely to be able to influence private corporations. But proposents of U.N. involvement hope that the probe will strengthen member nations and know-how to the cause of equitable development. If so, last week's little development if so, last week's little model hearings may be the opening per in a debate that will eventually grow much larger.

AUTOS

The Immigrants

Advertisements in the U.S. for Sweden's Volvo heavily stress not only the car's design but also its high-quality Swedish workmanship, which purportedly helps drivers survive the rigors of Scandinavian winters and tough furflic laws. That ad campaign is soon destined for a trip back to the old drawing ford. Last week Volvo announced plans to



VOLVO PRESIDENT GYLLENHAMMAR

build a \$100 million assembly plant in Chesapeake, Va., that will turn out some 30,000 cars annually by 1976 and 100,-000 a year after 1980—all that it will need for the U.S. market (1972 U.S. sales \$4,000 units, Volvo will thus become the first foreign car manufacturer to build its autos in the U.S. The company will eventually hire some 3,000 members of the United Auto Workers.

Volvo President Pehr Gyllenhammar, the jaunty 38-year-old lawyer who took over command of Sweden's biggest industrial concern (annual sales: \$1.5 billion) from his father-in-law in January 1973, insisted that his company had been considering the U.S. plant for many months and had not been influenced by the current world monetary disarray. However, Volvo may well profit from the money tangle. As the value of many currencies (including Sweden's krona) has continued to rise against the dollar-and as foreign labor costs have continued to mount-the once huge gap between U.S. and other countries' wages has narrowed. Other foreign automakers are only a few steps behind Volvo. Last week Volkswagen officials acknowledged that they are studying the feasibility of a U.S. assembly plant, and big Japanese builders like Datsun and Mazda are also reported to be interested.

MARKETING

Synthetic Rebirth

Two years ago, synthetic leather seemed likely to appear in business histories only as an example of a rare product-development blunder by Du Pont. Corfam, its much touted leather lookalike, brought out in 1964, was expected to do for shoes what nylon had done for stockings. But demand never rose as much as Du Pont had hoped, partly be-



MG. Built for sports car enthusiasts by sports car enthusiasts.



The roads around the MG works in Abingdon, England are curved and narrow. They wend north to Oxford, east toward Dorchester and south to the channel. Some were laid out in the 14th Century, when horsepower was easier to measure.

It's no wonder the whole idea of a popular-priced sports car originated there.

And it's no wonder the people who assemble today's MGs have sports cars in their blood.

In the days of the MG racing team, the whole factory stopped and cheered when news of another victory reached them. Today, many of the same workers, or their sons and grandsons, still work on our MGB production line—the shortest, slowest and least automated one we know of.

The MGB body shells are mounted on individual assembly trucks and pushed onto a track. The first team goes to work methodically and carefully, unpressured by a

grinding set of automated tracks.
When they complete their jobs,
they push the car to the next station.
By hand.

This ritual is repeated only 20 times down the line. The result is a sports car that's famous for its stamina. durability and careful workmanship.

comes not only from how we built it, but from what we build in it. Rack and pinion steering for quick, responsive control. Race-seasoned suspension for a firm grip on the road. And a four speed, short-throw gearbox to put your reflexes in touch with the 1798 c.c. engine.

The MGB also has radial-ply tires, mag-style wheels, front disc brakes, monocoque body, reclining bucket seats and full sports car

Instrumentation.

So the next time an MGB amazes you with its facility to negotiate a curve or maneuver in a pack, don't be so amazed. It was built by people who know what sports car motoring is all about.

That may explain why MGB is the reigning National Champion in SCCA' E Production for the second year in a row.

So go meet another sports car enthusiast—your MG dealer For his name and for information about overseas delivery, call (800) 447-4700. In Illinois, call (800) 322-4400. Calls are toll free.



The sports car America loved first.

ECONOMY & BUSINESS

cause consumers complained that Corfam shoes pinched and roasted their feet. By 1971 Du Pont admitted defeat and wrote off the effort as a \$100 million bust. Now it appears that Du Pont's real mistake was giving up too soon. Under new parentage, the seemingly dead synthetic leather business has been reincarnated as a thriving, though still modest, industry.

Corfam's trade name now belongs to George Newman & Co., of Boston (estimated 1972 sales: \$12 million), a wholesaler of the product in the Du Pont days, which bought a license to use the amen and unsold inventory for \$5,000,-ports that he has sold most of the huge sock of Corfam' "poromeric" (from porous) leather that he bought from Du Pont and began producing Newman-

leather substitute has finally arrived. Worldwide demand for leather is rising faster than the supply of hides. As a result, prices on some grades of hides have leaped as much as 110%. At the same time, worldwide demand for leather is escalating as living standards rise. "Peasants in Africa now buy new shoes every two years instead of every four, Newman says. "People in Eastern Europe want bright, colorful leather shoes and jackets." Footwear-industry analysts expect leather to drop from 62% to 50% of the U.S. shoe market over the next two years. The gap will be divided mainly between poromerics and cheaper but nonporous synthetics. Exults Newman: "Everything Du Pont anticipated has finally happened.

Makers claim that they have increased the comfort of the new poro-

Died. Samuel Nathaniel Behrman. 80. durable and witty cinema scenarist and playwright; of heart failure; in Manhattan. Behrman's first play. The Second Man (1927), an overnight hit, was an urbane comedy like many of his later works (Rain from Heaven, Wine of Choice). No Time for Comedy (1939), the story of a writer who wants to be serious yet has a gift mainly for entertainment, reflected Behrman's own situation: but in several plays, including his adaptation of Franz Werfel's Jacobowsky and the Colonel (1944), he successfully fused comedy with drama. A celebrated raconteur, Behrman delighted his many friends, among them Greta Garbo, for whom he did the screenplays of Queen Christina and Anna Karenina. In later years Behrman wrote biographies of Lord Duveen and Max Beerbohm and, at 75, his first novel, The Burning Glass, about a young playwright in the America and Europe of the '30s.

MILESTONES

Died, James Barron Carev, 62, feisty

anti-Communist union leader and one-

time boy wonder of the American labor

movement; of a heart attack; in Silver

Spring, Md. To counter the infiltration

of leftists in his United Electrical, Ra-

dio and Machine Workers. Carey took

most of the members with him and

founded the rival International Union

of Flectrical. Radio and Machine Work-

ers in 1950. He remained president of

the I.U.E. until his defeat by the pres-

ent leader, Paul Jennings, in a 1965

election

Died. Marjorie Merriweather Post, 80 multimillionaire cereal heiress; four days after her 23-year-old grandson, David Rumbough, son of Actress Dina Merrill, was lost in a boating accident (see THE NATION).





The real mistake was in giving up too soon.

Corfam in his firm's own factory last January. Though Newman has experienced some technical problems, the young Corfam owner claims that he expects to sell 15 million sq. ft. this year, enough to make 7.5 million pairs of shoes.

Nor is Corfam the only supposedly defunct leather substitute to be resurrected. Production rights to Jentra, a former Corfam rival that was developed by Tenneco and then shelved, have recently been sold to a U.S. -Japanese combine, which is manufacturing it in Mosnachie, N.J. Clarino, exported by a comparable of the comparable of the conlargest manufacturer of promeries, fixied under the sponsorship of an American distributor in the '60s, but is now being successfully marketed in the U.S. by a Marubeni subsidiary. The long-predicted leather shortase

that sparked Du Pont's interest in a

merics by doing without the fabric interlayers used to back the first generation of artificial leathers. Those interlayers made the material thick and stiff. Consumers shod in Du Pont's product inspired the wisecrack, "Corfam shoes always look brand new; they always feel brand new too."

For American shoemakers, poro-

merics offer production efficiencies that could be critical in the industry's losing battle with cheap imports. Since artificial leather is made in uniform rolls, it can be cut with less waste than irregular hides. Shoes made from poromerics are priced up to 20% cheaper than comparable leather shoes.

Du Pont officials profess to be un-

Du Pont omicals profess to be amidisturbed by the success of their castoff, claiming they did well to dump an expensive failure. Of course, they might feel otherwise if the Corfam shoe were still on their foot.

WHEN CROWN ROYAL ISN'T YOUR BAG

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Taste.
Drinking is one thing. Forestering is something else.

ROPPIE STER

Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whisky, 86 or 100 Proof. Brown Forman Distillers Corp. Louisville, Ky, €1973.



LUNCH TIME IN THE HOLLOW usually finds us by the cool limestone spring Jack Daniel picked a century ago.

When Mr. Jack found our spring, he didn't realize he was getting a good lunch spot, too. He picked it because it runs at 56° year-round, and it's completely iron-free. (Iron murders whiskey; a nail dropped in a barrel would ruin every drop.) This water and charcoal mellowing account largely for Jack Daniel's sippin' smoothness. After a sip, we believe, you'll know Mr. Jack sure knew how to pick a spring.



SATELLITE VIEW OF 1973'S HURRICANE BRENDA APPROACHING U.S. GULF COAST

The Benefits Of Hurricanes

Each summer and fall, the severe tropical storms known as hurricanes become a major meteorological peril for inhabitants of the Eastern and Gulf Coast states. In 1970 the winds, rains and floods of Hurricane Celia killed eleven and caused some \$454 million in damage in Texas alone. Two years later, Hurricane Agnes brought even greater devastation, killing 118 people and leaving over \$3 billion in damage. In a continuing effort to prevent-or at least minimize-such disasters, the Federal Government has been sponsoring Project Stormfury, which was designed to study the formation of the complex storms and find ways of controlling them

Daredevil Assaults. This year the Administration's budget cutters have decided to suspend the most dramatic aspect of Stormfury's work: the efforts to reduce the devastating power of hurricanes by "seeding" them with silver iodide crystals, spread by planes flying directly into the storm. Such daredevil aerial assaults, which in at least one case 1969's Hurricane Debbie-apparently succeeded in temporarily reducing wind velocities by as much as 30%, will not be resumed before the summer of 1976. Then Stormfury's pilots will try their seeding skills on typhoons, the Pacific version of hurricanes.

Though disappointed by the reduced allocations, the hurricane hunters do not find the halt entirely unwelcome. In fact, meteorologists are beginning to believe that tropical storms may more than offset the damage they cause by the good they do. Scientists already know that in such places as Japan, India, Southeast Asia-even in the southeastern portion of the U.S.-tropical storms provide up to 25% of available rainfall. If this vital precipitation were ever cut off by man's interference with such storms, the results might be ruinous for farmers, industry and drinking-water supplies. Now many meteorologists are becoming convinced that tropical storms have an even more significant and less understood role: they may well be a crucial factor in maintaining the planet's heat balance, which is essential to the well-

being of all life Because the sun's rays strike it more directly, the earth's equatorial zone heats up more than either polar region. If some of this heat were not transported away from the tropics, average equatorial temperatures would probably begin to rise dangerously. Fortunately the earth has some handy mechanisms for carrying heat from the tropics toward the poles. Perhaps a third of this heat is distributed by ocean currents The rest is transported by movement of the atmosphere. A large portion of this atmospheric heat-the exact percentage is unknown-is picked

from the sea by tropical storms. The process is only partly under-

stood. Apparently formed when a lowpressure area develops over warm tropical waters, the newborn storm system is fed by evaporation from the sea. Helped by the whirling winds in the area (which move in a counterclockwise direction in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern), the rate of evaporation gradually increases. As the water vapor rises from the sea, it cools, condenses and releases enormous amounts of heat into the atmosphere. The heat, in turn, causes more evaporation and condensation, further fueling the brewing storm like the updraft in a chimney. As the winds build and the tropical storm edges away from its birthplace, it releases enormous stores of heat. In a full-fledged hurricane, which has winds of 75 m.p.h. or more, as much energy may be released in a single day as by the detonation of 400 20-megaton hydrogen bombs.

Warmer and Warmer, What would happen if man ever interfered drastically with this process? Meteorologist Francis K. Davis, who is dean of Drexel University's College of Science in Philadelphia, warns of some frightening consequences. Unable to shake off their heat, he says, the tropics might become warmer and warmer Simultaneously, the polar regions would slowly become colder. Eventually, both areas would expand, relentlessly shrinking the thickly populated temperate zones between them.

Davis foresees another possible horror. If they were prevented by man's technology from releasing their heat through tropical storms, the equatorial seas might warm up until their huge store of heat would be released in the form of super hurricanes that could make their present-day counterparts seem as mild as a summer downpour

Davis acknowledges that his terrifying scenarios are based on a large quotient of guesswork. Meteorologists may not ever achieve enough mastery over hurricanes to affect the earth's heat halance. Still, the warning echoes a theme that is finding widening support among thoughtful scientists: man must learn much more about nature's most elemental forces before he tampers with them.

Samplings

· Recurring reports that a monster dwells in the dark waters of Scotland's Loch Ness have long tantalized Western science buffs. Now the Japanese have moved into the act. In hopes of succeeding where the Westerners have failed, an expedition headed by Japanese Novelist-Politician Ishihara Shintaro has set out to track down, photograph and perhaps even trap the legendary beast. The Japanese are not stinting in their efforts. The vanguard of the \$500,000 expedition has already arrived on the scene; soon the hunters will begin using such formidable weap-

Look at it this way: You pay in taxes what you used to earn. Why are you still drinking ordinary scotch?



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ARTIST'S CONCEPT OF LOCH NESS MONSTER
Japanese in the act.

onry as a sonar-equipped minisubmarine and tranquilizing guns.

▶ As chunks of debris dating back to the earliest days of the solar system, meteorites are intently studied by scientists for any clues they may offer to the primordial past. But even the highest expectations did not prepare University of Chicago Scientists Robert Clayton, Lawrence Grossman and Toshiko K. Mayeda for what they discovered while studying fragments of the Allende meteorite, found near Pueblito de Allende in Mexico in 1969. Tiny grains of dust imbedded in the chips contained an isotope of oxygen (oxygen 16) in virtually pure form. Ordinary oxygen in the earth's atmosphere-and presumably that on the sun and other members of the solar system—also consists mostly of O¹⁶. But it also contains small amounts of other isotopes-oxygen 17 and 18, which were apparently formed later in the sun's history. To the Chicago researchers, the implications are very exciting: the grains may well predate the formation of the solar system and trace back to interstellar dust out of which stars and planets are born.

▶ Newspaper editors like to think that their product provides food for thought. Now agricultural engineers at the University of Missouri report that it may be time to take them literally. Using ground-up newspapers to filter water containing algae, Richard Spray, Neil Meador and Donald Brooker found that the newsprint effectively trapped the single-celled plants, which are rich in protein. After a while, such a thick layer of algae built up on the newsprint that it had a higher content of crude protein than dried beef, soybean meal or skimmed-milk powder. Though the Missouri scientists do not suggest that their old-newsprint disposal scheme could ever fill human food needs, it could provide a useful high-protein feed for livestock. In fact, some University of Missouri cows are already munching on algae-laden newsprint.

Presidential Folly

HAIL! TO THE CHIEF
Directed by FRED LEVINSON
Screenplay by LARRY SPIEGEL and

PHIL DUSENBERRY

A satiric thriller about presidential conniving and conspiracy in Washington? Two years ago, when Hail! to the Chief was made, no distributor would touch it; the movie seemed to fall somewhere between poor taste and treason. Now, post-Watergate, it has had no trouble finding a distributor; it seems to fall somewhere between poor taste and topicality. Moral: for some moviemakers, it is safer to be accused of quickie ex-

Chief is structured, rather cleverly, as a send-up of John Frankenheimer's Seven Days in May (1964), in which a sometimes violent plot was enacted within hailing distance of the White House. Here, the President (Dan Resin) is turning the Secretary of Health's cherished v1STA camps into prisons for political dissenters. "Not concentration camps," the President hastens to reassure his Secretary (Richard B. Shull). "Detention camps—this is America."

The Secretary is astonished to watch the President develop into a cryptofas-cist who plans to undermine the legistist warm of the Government and suspend elections—"just this once." The Secretary joins the Vice President (Willard Waterman), the President's spiriture of the Company of the Com



WATERMAN AS VEEP IN "HAIL!"
Subtlety of a bazooka.
TIME, SEPTEMBER 24, 1973

Chief rattles along on the intricacies of its plot-and-conspiracy narrative, but its humor is dispensed with all the sub-tiety of a bazooka blast. In the middle of an important conference, the President accepts a Paris call from "Henry," who places a rush order for some Reuben's cheesceake. The Rev. Mr. Williams assures a troubled Chief that "in the of distress, prayer is a powerful that of distress, prayer is a powerful control of the property of the proper

Director Levinson, a former cantonoist and animator, gets off a few broadly effective visual gags (the president of the steedworkers union taking a bubble bath in his hard hast), but he has all the ironic sense of a divorce-court magistrate, and the sort of teary sentimentality that allows him to present sense of federal troops sacking a hippie of the present sense of the presen

Quick Cuts

WHITE LIGHTNING concerns a good old boy named Gator McKluskey (Burt Reynolds) who is serving time in the Arkansas pen for messing around with illegal liquor. Word reaches him that his younger brother has been murdered by a local sheriff (Ned Beatty), who has been getting a substantial skim off the moonshine profits. McKluskey turns state's evidence in order to get himself out of prison and get the goods on the sheriff. There is grim melodrama and folk comedy here, but Screenwriter William Norton sloughs off the more serious themes of an informer working inside a situation for which he has the strongest sympathy and of a whole system of free enterprise that exists outside the law but is still a strong part of it. Reynolds shows dash and comic cunning, and Director Joseph Sargent, though hindered by some of the sloppiest cinematography of the year, engineers the action scenes well enough. It is a pity, however, that the potential substance and conflict of the film have been passed over in favor of car chases and a little backwoods sex.

THE LAST AMERICAN HERO is based on Tom Wolfe's dandy magazine piece about the Southern stock-car circuit. The Last American Hero Is Junior Johnson. Yes! Yet the movie seems to be derived less from factual material than from other old racing melodramas, where owners are crooked and slippery, drivers cool and competent, and races are really contests for the affections of a certain woman who sits watching tensely in the stands (in this case, Valerie Perrine). The hero (played by Jeff Bridges, with advice from Johnson himself) starts out running moonshine for his pappy (Art Lund) and playing chicken with the cops. Pappy gets busted, and Junior



BRIDGES & PERRINE IN "HERO" Synthetic sentiment.

takes to racing-first in demolition derbies, then working and brazening his way up to the big time-to get some money to soften Pappy's prison term. Bridges, whenever he is not overburdened by the script's Snuffy Smith dialogue ("Don't write checks with your mouth your ass can't cash"), can cut through to real depth. He is especially good in one sad, lingering scene in an amusement arcade. He goes into a "Make a Record of Your Voice" booth and speaks a message to send home, full of empty good spirits and a struggling. almost desperate optimism. It is a small moment of truth amid mostly synthetic sentiment and a drearily predictable

THE NEPTUNE FACTOR dives several leagues under the sea with a sleek submersible that is hunting for a party of stranded aquanauts. The members of the crew and anxious onlookers up top include Walter Pidgeon, Yvette Mimieux and Ernest Borgnine, variously outfitted in starchy white smocks that bespeak technical competence or clinging T shirts that display reassuring reserves of sexuality or brawn. But Ben Gazzara, captain of the Neptune, appears in blue oxford shirt and cranberry cardigan, as if he had suited up for a Sunday brunch. Gazzara further emphasizes his distance from this whole sodden scientific adventure by remaining resolutely unimpressed whenever some monster fish is loosed upon the Neptune by the specialeffects department. Instead of gaping on cue like the rest of the cast. Gazzara merely looks disgusted. As well he might. .J.C.

Stir-Crazy

by JESSICA MITFORD 340 pages. Knopf. \$7.95.

The funeral directors of America, still smarting over The American Way of Death, must now line up behind the mation's wardens in the goodly company of those well stung by Jessica Mit-ford, "Our great knowl-id!" on prisons, the American Association of American Association of March Integrals to collectively clienched teeth at the author of what might be subtied The American Way of Injustice.

has since swelled into a coast-to-coast community of 1.33 million incarcerated Americans.

As methodically as a prosecutor, she builds her case, attacking one by one the usual arguments in favor of prisons. First argument prisons keep off the dark streets are the s

"cure" is pronounced, Miss Mitford suspects, when a "poor/young/brown/black captive appears to have capitulated to his middle-class/white/middle-aged captor."

Worse is to come, she predicts. The current penal-reformist notion of group therapy may be "withering on the vine, but the behaviorists are about to bloom. A \$13.5 million Behavioral Research Center is due to open near Butner, N.C. early in 1974. Articles with triumphant titles like "Criminals Can Be Brainwashed-Now" are appearing. In the spirit of 1984, solitary confinement is referred to by some prisons as "the Adjustment Center," and ordinary cells are called "Behavior Modification Units." Beating is known as "Aversion Therapy." Upjohn and Parke-Davis maintain \$500,000 worth of laboratories within the walls of Michigan's Jackson State Prison, chiefly to test new products on the captive population-at least those guinea pigs who will volunteer for a dollar a day or so. "Criminals in our penitentiaries are fine experimental material." one scientist confessed to Miss Mitford, "and much cheaper than chimnanzees.

Yet for the cost of keeping a man in San Quentin the state could be send-ing him to Harvard. What does this 5,000 (more or less) a year buy? The prisoner's meals, Miss Mitford figures, cot around 30e each. Only 5% is budgeted for that vaunted "rehabilitation," though the state of the state

Abusive Practice. Characteristically. Miss Mitford weakens her case by sardonic excesses. She is capable of snapping that a man with a dicebox might grant and deny paroles as fairly as most boards. If she has met in her travels an idealistic or even an effective penologist, she neglects to report the fact. "That 'prisons are a failure' is a cliché dating from the origin of prison, she writes, and briskly concludes that it is long past time for Americans to abolish their costly, cruel, and in fact morally corrupting penal communities. But when it comes to specific alternatives for dealing with criminals, she refers vaguely to "a radical change in our values ... a drastic restructuring of our social and economic institutions

over before. Yet Kind and Usual Punishment is a persuasive tract with a murderous eye alike for delusive penal rhetoric and abusive practice. Eugene V. Debs once stated this ideal: "While there is a soul in prison, I am not free." Jessica Milford has the sublime unreasonableness to treat that as an imperative. "Melvin Moddocks."

Much of this ground has been fought



JESSICA MITFORD TALKING TO PRISONER AT THE TOMBS IN MANHATTAN

Penal bureaucracies supported Parkinson's law

The latest Mitford gadflight began three years ago as a quick assignment for the American Civil Liberties Union. But by the time she had finished, the formidable Miss Mitford had visited all the prisons, from California to Massachusetts, that she could get into—jail doors, tions—and even spent a simulated prisoner's night in the Women's Detention Center in Washington, D.C.

The more she saw, the less she liked. The Quakers who founded the first American prison in Philadelphia in 1790 may have thought that rescuing sinners from a wicked world and putting them in solitary with a Bible was more humane than flogging, branding or the stocks. But Miss Mitford can find no Christian words for the costs, theories and failures of a punitive system that

saulting a policeman with a deadly weapon rose from a minimum sentence of one year in jail to a minimum of five and a maximum of life. During the same five years, attacks on Los Angeles policemen rose from 8.4 per 100 officers per year to 15.8.

"Need of Treatment." The greatest part of Miss Mitford's considerable energies are given over to demolishing the third argument: that prisons relabilitate. On the contrary, the suggests, the war regarded as sinners in need of salvation than now, when they are judged to be sick individuals in "need of treatment." She tends to agree that physical degradition is replaced by psychological degrad of produced by psychological degrad of the produced by the catched of modern prison life." A the catched of modern prison life." A



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against the forces of tyranny.

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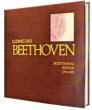
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Celestial Pit Stop

RENDEZYOUS WITH RAMA by ARTHUR C. CLARKE 303 pages. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

As a science-fiction writer, Arthur C. Clarke neither exploits the psychology of guilt and punishment with apecatypes and present and hardware into a future where good and evil are controlled under standard temperature and pressure.

Yet this aeronautical engineer and specialist in communications satellites is not without his poetry. In Childhood's End (1953), the best of his nearly 20 novels and story collections, he pushed the theory of evolution toward a new creation myth, as humankind toddled -with some sadness and a certain lyric mysticism-out of its earthbound nursery toward a higher being. Clarke's best-known work is his collaboration with Director Stanley Kubrick on the film 2001, which viewers left not only humming bits of Richard Strauss but full of wry speculations. Did HAL, the onboard computer, rebel because of homosexual jealousy, or was he some kind of reverse Luddite who feared that the mission back to first causes would leave him metaphysically unemployed?

international and the state of the state of

The mysterious UFO, named Rams by is puzied observers, is a metallic cyl-inder more than 30 miles long and twelve across and weighing about ten trillion tons. With time running out and Rama's intentions unknown, decisions have to be made. The nearest humans to Rams are Commander Bill Norton to Rams are Commander Bill Norton or Rams are Commander Bill Norton Samon are Commander Bill with the special services and the special services are considered to the special services and the special services are considered to the special services and the special services are considered to the special services and the special services are services and the services are services and the services are services and the services are services as the services are services and the services are services and the services are services as the services are services are services as the services are services are services as the services are services as t

Rama has its own weather, sea and ablanced ecology, list creatures are forms of organic machines that either benign-y watch the visitors or drag off broken objects, thus keeping the landscape junk-free, But who built Rama and why remain a mystery, though the discovery of human-like artifacts encoded as 3-D blueprints in crystal cartifacts encoded as 3-D blueprints in crystal cartifacts with the discovery action of the properties of the prop

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BOOKS

ability that a vastly superior intelligence would be totally indifferent to man and his doings is indeed what Clarke is writing about. But the theme is a bit too thinly spread between those two familiar sci-fi constants, the speed of light and the indomitate molasses of human nature.

R.Z. Shepport

Gold and Grit

A LIFE by WRIGHT MORRIS

152 pages. Harper & Row. \$5.95.

When we last saw old, ornery Floyd Warner (in Wright Morris' last novel, Fire Sermon), he had just lost his present in the form of an orphaned and vaguely related child he was taking care of, and his past, in the form of a fire that consumed all the physical mementos of his family. In this book, now 82 and half-blind, he has not much of a future either-less than 48 hours as it turns out. But the book is called A Life, and in a sense it is just that-all that there is to know about Floyd Warner compressed into some 150 pages that go careering over the landscape of the Great Plains the way the old man's 1927 Maxwell navigates the roads

His dour, daft family, his rages, his uncomplaining wife "He felt a drop in her interest when she seemed certain there was nothing much in it for her but pleasure"), his keen, cold eye, his utter isolation—they all unreel as episodes unreel by the roadside, bizarre but not unexpected.

It is all pure Morris: the best (the sidelong wit and the marvelously supple prose, now gold, now grit) along with the worst (the wooden dialogue, the cov hints at profound meanings that never quite come out from behind the prose screens). More than any of his 17 previous novels, the story takes off from the workaday world in search of the ineffable. The familiar trappings of Wright's baroque realism turn up: the taste of switch grass and cord grass, the loom of grain elevators, the feel of a kitten dropped by wanton boys into a countryschool privy. But the subject is myth. Old, unbelieving, literal-minded Floyd Warner takes on immortal longings. Having defied common sense by taking a herd of sheep and a wife to the banks of the Pecos where God intended neither species to live, having defied humanity by his whole mean, solitary life. he finds himself stumbling on to an end that his rheumy eyes can hardly make out, with some of the defiant dignity of a Greek hero.

This is a cold, autumnal book. The question is never deemed worth asking, whether this life was worth living. There is nothing here of the noble Willa Cather nostalgia for a Nebraska full of giants, or the facile Hemingway nostalgo for a Michigan of plant girls and truly good trout. By the time Floyd is murdered for his watch, he has swollen into



WRIGHT MORRIS

Over the great plains.

a huge and lonely figure. His death can stand for that of the white man's America, or of the whole human race. He never has had much use for that latter one anyway.

• Robert Wernick

Annals of the Crime

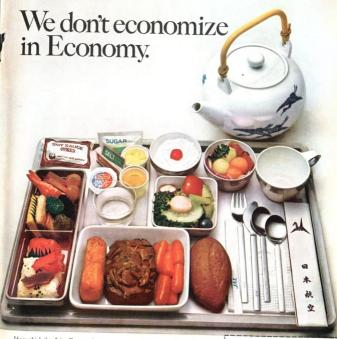
THE ONION FIELD by JOSEPH WAMBAUGH

427 pages. Delacorte. \$8.95.

As Detective Sergeant Joe Wann-bugh revealed in two bestselling novels. The New Centurious and The Blue Knight, the life of a Los Angeles police officer is tough. Now it is even tougher officer is tough. Now it is even tougher oncors keep asking for his sutcopraph. The guys at the precinct are forever drilling him about which character in what book is actually who in real life. That is perhaps one reason why Wambaugh this names and all—in the manner of Trumance and all—in the manner of Truman Capucies in Cold Blood.

The Onion Field is the anatomy of an infamous 1962 los Angeles cop killing. The facts are arresting enought of Geograpy Powell, an ex-con, and Jimmy Gregary Fowell, an ex-con, and Jimmy for a fast buck and a quick escape from its "batty" accomplice, wheeled off on a stickup spree—and keept getting lost somewhere among the freeways. This somewhere among the freeways. This joke-shop disguise, Smith pertified that the pistod stuck in his belt might go off and destroy his manhood—made one Urun two many and were stopped by a

Caught off guard by the panicky suspects, Detectives Ian Campbell and Karl Hettinger were disarmed and taken at gunpoint to a desolate onion field and shot. Campbell, a strapping ex-Marine, How to Fly, Japanese Style.



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Flowers and plants. They're a natural

died almost instantly. Hettinger escaped. But he suffered a more lingering fate thereafter. Overcome with remorse and scorned by police brass for not putting up more of a fight ("If shot," the entire department was reminded at a roll call. "all wounds are not fatal"), he deteriorated into a haunted, hollow-eyed hulk who only now, ten years later, seems on the mend.

BOOKS

Hettinger's decline, Wambaugh suggests, parallels the erosion of justice in a case that dragged through the courts for more than seven years after the kill-ers were finally caught. Slowed by technicalities and changes in the laws of admissible evidence, their trial amassed 45,000 pages of transcript, the longest in California court history. Wambaugh's narrative tends to plod whenever he plays the tireless gumshoe, hauling in facts that are, in the clarion cry of the myriad lawyers on the case, irrelevant and immaterial

Detective Wambaugh is thorough. But he leaves, in fact, few clues as to his prime motive for re-creating what he calls "the most maddening case of any detective's life." One clue is buried midway in the book when Wambaugh tells of a certain "young vice officer" who strongly opposes the department's door-die dictum on survival as suicidal. However, that anonymous cop, who undoubtedly is Wambaugh, refuses to challenge his superiors at the time because "he lacked that kind of courage and he knew it." Now, with the courage of a rich cop who stays on the beat only for Wambaugh apparently has "kicks." written a book to clear his own conscience as well as to help a tormented fellow officer Ray Kennedy

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